

AUGUST

From the Christian Index.

To the Baptists of Georgia

DEAR BRETHREN: Since the adjournment of the Biennial Convention at Nashville, much has been written and said in relation to the course which I felt it my duty to take, as your representative, in that body. Permit me, without noticing the garbled statements and misrepresentations which seem to have a common origin, to state to you candidly what I did do, and why I did it. I did object to Dr. Macay, or any man identified with abolitionists, taking a seat in the Convention. This I did, without any regard to the agencies on which they came. I intended to raise the naked question, and meet the agencies when they should come up. I made no charge against any one, but I intended to include all, and so stated.

My reasons are these: There never has been a heresy so destructive of the peace of the country and the churches, as abolitionism; none more opposed to God's word—none in relation to which the rule of duty is more distinctly stated. "Let as many servants (doubt) as are under the yoke, count their own masters as worthy of all honor, that the name of God and his doctrine be not blasphemed. And they that have believing masters, let them not despise them, because they are brethren; but rather do them service because they are faithful and beloved partakers of the benefit." These things teach and exhort. If any man teach otherwise, and consent not to wholesome words even the words of the Lord Jesus Christ, and to the doctrine which is according to godliness, he is proud, knowing nothing, but doting about questions and strife of words, whereof cometh envy, strife, railings, evil surmising. Perverse dispositions of men of corrupt minds, and destitute of the truth, supposing that gain is godliness, from such withdraw thyself." 1 Tim. 6:1-5. This passage applies peculiarly to the abolitionists.

Now when the issue was distinctly made, Northern Baptists, instead of discharging this plain and obvious duty, absolutely withdrew from their Southern brethren, because they were believing masters, faithful and beloved partakers of the benefit; and identified themselves with those from whom God had commanded them to withdraw. Thus they became partakers of the sin, and have given, and are now giving "aid and comfort" to men of corrupt minds, and destitute of the truth.

For this they have made no atonement, nor even manifested the slightest dissatisfaction. They now hold them in full fellowship in their churches and freely co-operate with them. Such men I could not invite to seats in the Southern Convention without injustice to my constituents, and my own conscience, indeed, without becoming partakers of their sin. On this ground I oppose every Northern man. Dr. Sherwood took his seat in different grounds, as did Dr. Macay afterwards: but this I could not oppose, because your Constitution permitted it.³

The Southern Baptist Convention is emphatically a pro-slavery institution. It was organised upon this distinct platform, and no other. No anti-slavery man ought or can with consistency be a member of it in any capacity. The desire for a seat and the courtesy of an invitation are alike uncaudid. *There is no fellowship, there never can be.* Not a Northern man present at Nashville, I do not now, Your approval is certainly my greatest earthly reward, but even this is a price too small for a compromise of my convictions of duty.

I thank you for the many testimonies of confidence and affection, which you have heretofore given me, and am as ever,

Yours in Christ Jesus,
J. E. DAWSON.

*Dr. Sherwood voted with me, and expects soon to be identified with the South.

+Dr. Macay did not even deny the sentiments charged upon him in the papers and alluded to by Prof. Mell. He denied having spoken at "Exeter."

I vent that none of those societies of men are now willing to withdraw from abolitionists, that between the two they would prefer, as heretofore, their co-operation to ours.

The letter of Dr. Dragg, the brother elected, declining the office thus tendered, is worthy of all commendation, and must address itself to the bosom of every Southern Baptist.

It is remarkable that the prints which have been loudest and bitterest in denouncing me, although they noticed in New York do not venture even a comment, a word upon the subject.

Mrs. Clark, of the Knickerbocker Magazine, tells the story of a theological student, who when asked for the first time to say grace, being rather embarrassed, began in this very shameful strain:

"O Lord! we thank thee that while we are enjoying health and prosperity, so many are tossed on beds of pain, deprived of the comforts of life." And also of another earnest energyman whom he knew, who was not being sufficiently acquainted with the use of prepositions, prayed that the gospel might be dispensed with throughout the world.

This reminds us of an "elder" who prayed, "O Lord have mercy upon the heathens in the uttermost of the earth; where the foot of the Lion never trod, where the voice of his young whelp was never heard, and thine omnipotent eye never saw." —Blade.

A LETTER EDITOR.—The editor of a southern paper, being about to start on a ramble in search of health and subscribers, introduces his "sub" to his readers in the following terms:

"During our absence our paper will not suffer, but, on the contrary, will probably be much better. Our better half, who has been pronounced by a competent judge 'the smarter man of the two,' will have jurisdiction over its columns. She is a staunch Democrat, and decidedly opposed to the new innovation on female costume; and our only fear is, that when we return our readers will insist upon our going again."

About the time of the Convention at Nashville, the American and Foreign Bible Society was in session in New York. When a proposition was made to select certain Southern gentlemen as Vice Presi-

dent, Mr. Colver objected on the ground that they were slaveholders, and this objection was so far sustained, as to induce a "compromise," by electing one Southern man. And yet this very Society had its agent, Mr. Woolsey, at Nashville, laying claim to the South, and seeking to conciliate.

A few years since, a distinguished Baptist of Boston (Mr. Lincoln) was sent to Penfield, Ga., to reconcile the Executive Committee of Georgia. I asked that gentleman what was the estimate placed on Colver and his party. He said "a sewer to the city; fifth to the city." But now, sewer, fifth and all, you find him "check by jaw!" in all the counsels of that people. So it is in every Northern association; the moderate men, conservatives, as they call themselves, will not come from the fifth, will not withdraw from these "corrupt minds;" and yet they ask us to meet them as brethren.

When the division took place,

the best that the most friendly

would do for the South, was to say:

"Well, brethren, we could live

with you, but we are at the North

and must go with the North."

Thus they gave their influence to the decision of the domestic Board at New York, refusing to appoint Mr. Reeves because he was a slaveholder, and to that of the Foreign Board at Boston, refusing to appoint any slaveholder; and their tacit countenance to all the slander which has been heaped upon the South. This is the position of the leading men in the Bible Union, while many of its warmest supporters are abolitionists died in the wool. To ask us to meet and co-operate with such men, is to ask us to violate God's word. His commands us to withdraw from such.

If they desire compromise, let them come to us in that spirit, let them wash their hands of the fifth, and come to us with their "skirts clear?" But they must not come bringing Colver, "sewer, fifth and all," and ask our courtesies while they seek our ruin.

My brethren, I am for Southern

Bible Societies, Southern Missions

Boards, Southern schools for the

South. And I never will, if I know

it directly or indirectly, give countenance to a heresy which I believe

to be the most injurious and ruinous known to the world, a piracy

which has not abated a whit its

strength or malignity. If I have

misrepresented your feelings, I

certainly regret that, but I never

can regret my course in the Con

vention. I could say much more,

I did not wish to discuss the issues

at Nashville, I do not now. Your

approval is certainly my greatest

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A LETTER EDITOR.—The editor of the

Mariposa River, in California, and has

recently exhibited in Sacramento city. It

is the purpose of the captors to exhibit her

in the Atlantic States, and perhaps she

may make a trip with her "out west."

Yours, PHILIP PATRICK.

From the New Orleans Picayune

Revolution in Cuba.

HAVANA, July 17, 1851.

Dear Sir: Cuba having at least

become convinced that she must

trust to her own exertions and to

her own right arm for the vindica

tion of her rights, has at last struck

the blow, and now has her Lexing

ton in Guanajauco, and may yet

have her Bunker's Hill at Najara.

The revolution has broken out, and

with that true sympathy with the

Great Republic that leads to kind

feelings and sympathizing protec

tion, her sons determined that

whilst the empires of the continent

was celebrating the birth of Liberty

in the New World, the Genius of

the Queen of the Antilles should

call it into existence in the Isles.

On the glorious Fourth of July the

pronunciamento was made near

Principe, and the call ran fast

through the country to concentrate

at Najara. A small party that was

directing their steps to the point of

Guanajauco, by a squadron of

lancers, who, after a struggle of

</

Look out for him.

We would call attention to the proceedings which follow. Our opinion is, that there are a number of Nathan Bird Watsons in our midst, and a strict watch should be kept over them. Should Mr. Watson make his appearance in our city, we hope the officers will see him safely across the ferry. Once in our sister State, with the indorsement of our Warrenton friends, he will find himself speedily on salt water. Should he return again, he may be fitted with a *hamper* or cravat.

Since writing the above, we understand that Nathan Bird Watson has been in this city since yesterday morning. We learn that they rode him on a rail, and blacked him, before they *skipped* him from Warrenton. He tells the tale himself. He is a carriage maker by trade, and will not attempt to get work in the city.

WARRENTON, (Ga.) July 1, '51. This day the citizens of the town and county met in the Court House at 8 o'clock, A. M. On motion, Thomas F. Persons, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Mr. Wm. H. Pilcher, requested to act as Secretary.

The object of the meeting was stated by the Chairman, as follows:

Whereas, our community has been thrown into confusion by the presence among us, of one Nathan Bird Watson, who hails from New Haven, (Connecticut,) and who has been promulgating abolition sentiments publicly and privately, among our people—sentiments at war with our institutions, and inconsiderate in a slave community—also been detected in visiting auspicious negro houses, as we suppose, for the purpose of inciting our slaves and free negro population to insurrection and insubordination.

The meeting having been organized, Wm. Gibson, Esq., offered the following resolution, which, after various expressions of opinion, was unanimously adopted, to wit:

Resolved, That a Committee of ten be appointed by the Chairman, for the purpose of making arrangements to expel Nathan Bird Watson, an avowed abolitionist, who is here in our village for three or four weeks, by 12 o'clock this day, the Georgia Rail Road cars, and that it shall be the duty of said committee to escort the said Watson to Camak, for the purpose of his removal to his native land.

The following gentlemen were named as that Committee:

Wm. Gibson, Esq., Col. J. M. Roberts, J. B. Huff, E. H. Potts, A. Brinkley, John C. Jennings, George W. Dickson, A. B. Rogers, and Dr. R. W. Hubert.

On motion the Chairman was ideal to that Committee.

It was, on motion—

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, with a minute description of the said Watson, be awarded to the publishers of the Augusta papers, with the request that they, and all other publishers in the slaveholding States, publish the same for a sufficient length of time.

The said Nathan Bird Watson, a man of dark complexion, has black hair, and wears a heavy beard—measures five feet eleven and three-quarter inches—has a sick step, and walks with his toes clinched inward, and a little stoop-shouldered—now wears a check at, and white pants—says he is forty-three years of age, but will be for twenty-five or thirty.

On motion, the meeting was adjourned.

THOMAS F. PERSONS, CHA.
WILLIAM H. PILCHER, Secy.

ANOTHER BLOODY TRAGEDY.—A Richmond Republican has an account of another bloody and serious encounter between some men of the town of Lynchburg and county of Amherst. A young gentleman of Lynchburg or vicinity, by the name of Williams, had eloped with a daughter of Ward G. Morris, Esq., of Amherst, was attacked, on Monday last, at Lovington, Nelson county, where the parties accidentally met, a son of Mr. Morris, whereinupon several melees took place between Williams, his brother and a Mr. Morris on one side, and young Morris on the other. Revolvers were used by all parties, and it is that Messrs. Morris and Hill were instantly killed, and one of Messrs. Williams mortally wounded. The sad occurrence took place at a public dinner table, it is said that a lady, who was present at the time, was also being killed. We trust that account may turn out to be exaggerated, though the news comes pretty direct way.

A CAMP-MEETING will be held at the C. P. Camping ground 2 miles S. of the White Plains, Benton Co., commencing on Thursday before the 2d Sabbath in Sept.

Several ministers from a distance are expected to be in attendance.

The Annual Camp-meeting at Shady Grove congregation of the C. Presbyterian Church, will commence on Friday before the 3d Sabbath in Sept. This church is situated 16 miles above Jacksonville, 1 mile N. of Goshen.

Mr. Whitney in England.

From an article which we have observed in the London Morning Chronicle, it seems that our enterprising fellow-citizen, Mr. Asa Whitney, is astonishing John Bull with his proposition to build a railway two thousand miles in length without capital.

The *Chronicle* compliments the simple, plain, and emphatic English, of his style, and the essentially practical character of his scheme. It moreover expresses the hope that, if the United States does not entertain the proposition, England would avail herself of it to build a railway through her Canadian possessions.

We have been inclined to consider the various projects to connect the Atlantic and Pacific States by railroad directly across the continent as premature, because we deem the line too long, and too little supported by wayfarer or freight. It will be subject to casualties of flood, fire, possibly—according to the unhappy experience of Michigan—to the love of plunder or the malice of fiends. These would, we think, prevent persons or valuable property from risking an overland route of such length.

We do not think the commercial intercourse between Asia and the ports of the Atlantic States could be carried on by such a line, because there is no estimate of freights given by any railroad projector low enough to take the trade from the route around Cape Horn. Whilst we think that the trade between Asia and the United States will pursue its present route around the Cape, until a ship canal shall be opened across the Isthmus, we are of opinion that the more valuable and less bulky articles, such as gold, silks, teas, merchandise, with the mails and travel, will cross the Isthmus of Central America by some one of the routes, that American enterprise is engaged in opening. Yet we believe Mr. Wurts's scheme to be eminently practical. It will carry population and wealth into the wilderness to meet him, prepared to commence the work on the second Monday in August, 1851.

Public Warehouse.

THE undersigned designs to build a Public Warehouse on Coosa River, at Mimosas, near Mark Cunningham's. Persons who

are willing to assist, are hereby notified to meet him, prepared to commence the work on the second

Monday in August, 1851.

D. M. WALKER.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

DeKalb County.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of the County of DeKalb, and State of Alabama, upon the last will and testament of James G. Ward, late of said county, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against the estate of said deceased, to present the same daily and attested within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred, and all persons directed to the estate are required to make immediate payment.

J. S. WARD, Executor.

August 5, 1851.

NOTICE.

I WILL apply to public sale at the Court House door in the town of Lebanon, DeKalb County, Ala., on each in the month of Monday in September, 1851, in the North East quarter of the North West quarter of Section No. four, Township No. eleven, Range No. six, East, in the Coosa Land District, located in the property of James Gay, to satisfy a Wall, loss, that's what I've been thinking out. I will do that so he'll go to mill tomorrow, we'll get him next day?"

Zekie.—"Yes, I will then, that's what I want to know."

Sary.—"Looking astonished—

"Have ye' to be sure, I call him to."

Zekie.—"When will we get split?"

Sary.—"Wall, loss, that's what I've been thinking out. I will do that so he'll go to mill tomorrow, we'll get him next day?"

Zekie.—"Yes, I will then, that's what I want to know."

Father.—"From the bed." There, now, varmats, of you're at the business settled down for to night we make such a racket after night as well sleep in bellum." *Very Bad*

EX-Pounding the Constitution.

The right of petition.—The right to abuse and endanger half the States of the Union.

The power to admit a State.—The power to exclude half the States of the Union from all share of a common territory.

Compromise.—The vote of a majority to take all.

Faithful execution of the laws.

The conquest and subjugation of sovereign States to the unlimited power of

The glorious Union.—A government of a majority without limitation of power.

The right of revolution.—The right of committing treason, and of being hanged for it, if caught.

The resolution of '98.—The right of passing resolutions, and backing out from them.

The love of Union.—The lust for monopolizing its purse and its conquests.—*Southern Press*.

John G. Davis is the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Terra Haute district of Indiana, against Mr. McGaughey.

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H. M. J.

Mail Arrangements.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

MONTGOMERY MAIL.—Arrives daily (except Tues-

day) close daily, except Monday,

TUESDAY.—Arrives Tuesday, (except Monday) at 12 M.

FRIDAY.—Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at night, close Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, 9 P.M.

SATURDAY.—Arrives Saturday, 10 P.M.

SUNDAY.—Arrives Sunday, 10 P.M.

MONDAY.—Arrives Monday, 10 A.M.

TUESDAY.—Arrives Tuesday, 7 P.M.

WEDNESDAY.—Arrives Wednesday, 8 P.M.

THURSDAY.—Arrives Thursday, 7 P.M.

FRIDAY.—Arrives Friday, 8 P.M.

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ROME DIRECTORY.**Watch, Clock****JEWELRY STORE.**

MR. T. S. WOOD, has just received a fine assortment of Gold and Silver Watches of every grade and price. Also, an assortment of CLOCKS, which will positively be sold at low prices as must find persons to need them.

He can say that a better and more extensive assortment of JEWELRY has never been exhibited in this city; and he feels that if it shall be examined and priced, the judgements to pursue, will be irresistible.

Repairing done promptly and neatly.

March 11, 1851.—1y.

J. E. OSGOOD, J. E. ALSO BROOK,

J. W. M. BERRIEN,

OSGOOD, ALSO BROOK & CO.,

No. 4, Choice House, Rome, Ga.,

DEALERS in Ready-Made Clothing of

all kinds—Boots and Shoes, and a

general assortment for Ladies and gentle-

men Books, Stationery and Fancy Sta-

tionery—Music, PIANO FORTES,

&c. &c. All orders for Books promptly

filled.

April 15, 1851. 1y.

NEW SPRING**GOODS.**

The subscribers have just received a splendid Stock of New Style Spring Goods, which were bought low for cash, and will be sold for a small profit—our as-

sortment of Spring dress Goods is large

and well selected, and we think will please

any who may favour us with call.

BURNS & MURRAY.

April 15, 1851. 1y.

BLACK & COBB,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FANCY and Staple Dry Goods—Boots

& Shoes, Hats, Saddles—Hardware

and Cutlery, Crockery, Stove, and

Boots, Buggy and Carriage Trimmings,

A large Stock of Groceries always on

hand, at the lowest cash prices.

Store under the Hilburn House near the

Dept. Store, Ga.

April 15, 1851. 1y.

NEW STORE.

STEVENSON & DUNAN.

HAVE located near the Rail Road De-

pot, in the new Brick Building, a few

feet above Sloans & Hawkins, and are

receiving a large

Stock of Staple & Fancy Goods

Also, Groceries, Saddlery, Saddle-

Hats, Shoes and Boots, Crockery, Drills,

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c. We hope

that our friends and the public generally

will favour us with a call!

Rome, Ga. March 11, 1851. 1y.

BATTEN.

Drapier and Apothecary, Rome, Ga.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large

Stock of Drugs, Medicines and chemi-

cals of **WARRANTED PURITY**.

Also, Paints Oils and Dye Stuffs—Sand

Glass, Physicians Shop Furniture, Surgi-

cal and Dental Instruments &c.

Card, Seed, Onion Sets, Northern

Potatoes, Clover, Timothy, Blue Grass

and Millet in their appropriate seasons.

Sand Plaster, Guano and ground Bones,

Mechanics supplied on very liberal terms

April 15, 1851. 1y.

HILBURN HOUSE,

ROME, GEORGIA.

THIS LARGE AND COMMODIOUS es-

tablishment is now completed.

The rooms are spacious, the furni-

ture and equipments are all new

and of the best kind. The location

of this House near the RAIL ROAD

and STEAMBOAT DEPOTS, gives it

decided advantages. All baggage

removed to and from the House

without trouble or charge to the

owners.

The Stage Office,

Is kept at this House, and per-

sons wishing to visit any portion of

the surrounding country, can be sup-

plied with private conveyance at

all times. L. J. HILBURN.

December 1, 1851. 1y.

Cottage Making.

Chapel R. Lester,

Is prepared to execute all

work in his line in the most de-

rived, neat, tidy and finished

style. Considering himself permanently

settled here, he assures the public that his work

will not be superseded by any other workman in

the vicinity of equal value. He is thankful to those

who have heretofore patronized him and hopes

to merit a continuance of their favors. Persons

wishing to purchase Furniture will please call

and make application in good time. H. H. Lester

is a reliable boy of 18 years of age.

April 15, 1851. 1y.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

J. G. McKinney,

KEEPS constantly on hand a good

Stock of WATCHES AND JEWEL-

ERY of the latest patterns and finest

quality.

All kinds of repairing done to order

and goods and work warranted.

Dept. Square, East side of Broad

St. Rome, Ga. March 11, 1851. 1y.

Francis M. Allen.

Dealer in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods

and groceries.

KEEPS constantly on hand Carriages,

Buggies, Broughams, &c. of the

last and neatest style. Repairing of

every description on the shortest notice.

East side of Broad St. near the Dept.

St. Rome, Ga. March 11, 1851. 1y.

Nashville A. sth inst., gives an ac-
away match in that city.
young lady, after descending to the
arms of her lover, by means of a rope ladder,
from her bedroom window, was in the
act of starting from the paternal mansion,
when the front door burst open, and out
rushed the father, mother, the balance of
the children with sundry darkies, male
and female, all in disarray.—Add. & Gz.

The American says:
The racket was as great as that created
by Sigaro fago, c' Venetian memory, when
he aroused Brabantin, after abduction of
the gentle Desdemona. Our readers can
imagine the rage and astonishment of the
airs and dams. He demanded the instant
surrender of his daughter, but the young
lover wouldn't hear to it, nor the lady.—

She was as spunk as a wild cat. The
father threatened—the old lady started
and almost went into hysterics. The low-
er scolded a pistol from his bosom and
indicated her resolution to go ahead at all
hazards. A critical moment oftentimes
decides the fate of empires; and just so
then, the father wisely concluded that, since
he could not break up the match, it was
best to let them marry at home. He held
out his hand to the lover and made the
proposal, which was accepted upon condition
that the minister should be forth-
with called into solemnize the nuptials.—

A reverend gentleman was aroused by one
of the company, and in a few minutes the
pooch was indisputably tied about their
necks.

The rope ladder remained hanging at
the window until the morning, but they
made no attempt, we learn, to escape, the
second time.

Errors in Printing.

Some hundred years ago a number
of the Professors of the Edinburgh University attempted to publish a work which should be a perfect specimen of typographical accuracy. Every precaution was taken to secure the desired result. Six experienced proof readers were employed, who devoted hours to the reading of each page, and after it was thought to be perfect, it was pasted up in the hall of the University, with a notification that £50 would be paid to any person who could discover an error. Each page was suffered to remain two weeks in the place where it had been pasted, and the Professors thought that they had attained the object for which they had been striving. When the work was issued, it was discovered that several errors had been committed—one of which was in the first line of the first page.

LONGEST RAILROAD.—The Erie road is the longest in the world—867 miles. That between Moscow and St. Petersburg, in Russia, is next in length, being 420 miles. The Russian government is about beginning a road from Warsaw to St. Petersburg, a distance of more than 700 miles, of which Maj. T. S. Brown, late of the Erie road, will be chief engineer. It is note-worth that the American great enterprise is by a private company; the Russian is built by government; Mr. Webster made a point of this in his speech at Dunkirk.

A Mrs. Phillips, living near Vandia, Indiana, had twin children about eighteen weeks since, and about three weeks since gave birth to five more, which are all alive and kicking in the kitchen.

Safety and plenty are the worst friends that genius ever asso-

ciated with.

12,000 lbs. BACON for sale low by

F. M. ALLEN.

George Bone,

Keeps constantly on hand, Carriages

Buggies, Broughams, &c. of the

last and neatest style. Repairing of

every description on the shortest notice.

East side of Broad St. near the Dept.

St. Rome, Ga. March 11, 1851. 1y.

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East side of Broad St. near the Dept.

Jacksonville Republican.

"The Price of Liberty is Eternal Vigilance."

Vol. 15.—No. 30.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1851.

Whole No. 768.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
J. F. GRANT,
AND
J. H. CALDWELL,
At \$2 in advance, or \$3 dollars at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year, unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editors. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS of 12 lines or less \$1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

Irregular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Job work and advertising must be paid in advance.

Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on insertions inserted for six or twelve months.

For announcing candidates \$3 in advance, or \$5 if payment be delayed till the election.

For inserting circulars, &c., of candidates, 50 cents per square.

Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editors on business.

LAW NOTICES.

Turley & Davis,

Attorneys at Law,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery.
WILL attend, promptly to all business committed to their charge in the Counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph.

A D D R E S S
M. J. TURNLEY, Cedar Bluff, Ala.
W. P. DAVIS, Jacksonville, Ala.
March, 5, 1851.

W. B. MARTIN,
DESires no political office. He intends devoting his entire time and energy to THE PRACTICE OF THE LAW, in the counties of St. Clair, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton, and Talladega—also in the Supreme Court of the State. Office No. 8, Office Row. May 6, 1851.

George C. Whatley,
Attorneys at Law,
Solicitor in Chancery,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
July, 1850.

J. A. & J. S. McCampbell,
Attorneys at Law,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA. M.A.
Office, east room over Hudson's Store.
February 25, 1851.

W. H. FORNEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
Office No. 4, on Office Row.
March 15, 1851.

G. C. Ellis,
Attorney at Law,
AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Tenders his services to the citizens of Benton, and surrounding counties.

Office Row—No. 5.
May 20, 1851.

William Acklen,
AND
William J. Haralson,
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the LAW.

THEY will promptly attend to all business entrusted to their care, in the several Courts of Law and Equity in the counties of Cherokee and DeKalb.

Office of ACKLES, Huntsville, and of HARALSON, Lebanon, De Kalb Co., Ala.
December, 31, 1850.

J. L. THOMASON, R. W. COPE,
THOMASON & COPE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery;

WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care, in the counties of Jefferson, Blount, Marshall, De Kalb, Cherokee, and St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of the State.

ASHVILLE, Ala., April, '51.

Grant Hewitt,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
ASHEVILLE, ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ALA.

WILL attend the Courts of St. Clair, Jefferson, DeKalb, Marshall, Cherokee and Benton.

April 13, 1851.

S. K. McSpadden,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,

WILL practice in the several Courts of Cherokee, Benton, Talladega, DeKalb and Marshall counties, and will promptly attend to all claims entrusted to him for collection.

Office at Centre, Cherokee Co., Ala. April 29, 1851.

Alexander & Trammell,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
ROME, Georgia.

From Arthur's Home Gazette.
Woman's Sphere.

Could any situation, on earth be more exalted, more dignified, more blessed, more endearing, than woman's legitimate sphere? And does she not enjoy the sweet and enviable privileges of that sphere, in this free and christian land? What could she ask for that she has not? What true woman would forego the sweet influence and enjoyments of social life, for all the honors and emoluments that public life could confer?

Tis a libel on thy nature, O, woman, thus to set aside thy gentleness, and wish to infringe upon the rights and duties of another! Thou canst not change the course of things by the usurpation of a power which by right belongs to another, even were it possible to gain that power—but that, thou canst not do, for God in his wisdom hath made man to fill his legitimate sphere, as well as woman, and he is fitted for no other, and vice versa.

Not that woman is inferior to man, by any means; but man in his sterner and more rugged nature is best fitted to direct public affairs, to grapple with the rough and weighty matters of every-day life, to govern and control by force, firmness and decision, whilst woman in her endearing relations of daughter, sister, wife, mother, friend, finds many opportunities to influence by her gentleness, forbearance and love, many a harsh and cruel nature, thus doing more real good, than she could possibly do, were the power in her own hands. That social evils do exist, I am well aware, and particularly with regard to indigent and friendless females; but even this evil will be much more readily and speedily corrected by woman in her proper sphere, than it could possibly be by an absurd assumption of power.

Let woman by every possible means cultivate her own mind and heart, and she will be more and more a guide to discern the origin of that evil which she is too apt to think grows out of the tyranny men exert.

Many, very many will use their power unkindly, and truly tyrannize over the weak and helpless, but the majority do not this, and comparatively few will deliberately render the situation of those dependent on them more irksome than it would otherwise be. Two natures were necessary for the proper regulation and harmony of our world, there were those natures distinctly marked; and as distinctly marked were the occupations and interests of those natures; then let us strive to discharge faithfully the more endearing, quiet, and homelike duties of our nature.

Resolved, That a committee of body of men, consisting of twenty-five, be detailed by the presiding officer of this meeting on each side of the river, to arrest each and every disorderly person after night and commit them to the Callaboochee or said city for trial, either before the Mayor and Aldermen or before the civil tribunals of the country.

And be it further Resolved; That a body of armed men be appointed to consist of not less than twenty, rightly, truly; in order to be a helpmate indeed, she must acquire knowledge, must elevate herself by cultivating her mind, by making her study, and endeavoring to understand the peculiar wants of those committed to her care, and adapting herself to those peculiarities and necessities. Woman has much more of real heart sorrow to bear than man, many more wearying hours of labor, but her nature is long-suffering, elastic and hopeful, while man's more hardy and strong bends not to the storm that it may pass over him, but in his might and majesty defies the threatened danger; and unless turned aside by gentle influence, falls a victim to his own confidence and daring. Be it known, O, woman! thus to use thy influence, it is unlimited, it is positive, though not always acknowledged, it is always felt. Have a care then that thou use it well, for thy responsibilities are great seek not those that do not belong to thee.

Let correct principles govern thee in all things; in every relation of life take the golden rule for thy guide, and thou wilt render justice to all, confer pleasure on many, and enjoy an inward peace thyself, of which external circumstances however trying, cannot deprive thee. Would that the women of America better appreciated their exalted position, their incalculable responsibilities, and the blessedness of discharging faithfully, unmurmuringly and joyfully the precious duties of their own legitimate sphere.

Until thou canst chage thy nature, and cease to love, or yearn for love, O, woman, be content to act a woman's part. If man takes upon himself the regulation of the nursery or kitchen, when a competent woman is at hand, do we not look upon that man with contempt? Let us then beware, that by a like course, we lose not—to us the most blessed boon of life—the respect and affection of father, brother, husband, lover.

DAVID C. NEAL, Mayor.
S. G. McMorris, Sec'y.
Wetumpka, Ala., Aug. 1, 1851.

Resolved, That the action of the committee hereinbefore authorized be under legal warrant, and in concert with the Marshal of the city.

Resolved, further, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and that a copy be furnished the State Guard for publication, with a request that neighboring papers give further publicity to the same.

DAVID C. NEAL, Mayor.
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Wetumpka, Ala., Aug. 1, 1851.

Excess of Females in Great Britain.—In 1841, there were 493,303 more females than males in Great Britain. In 1851, the excess is 550,157. In 1841, the excess of females in the metropolis was 124,387. In 1851, it is 184,423—an increase greater than the whole increase of population would lead one to expect. This growing disproportion of the sexes has lately attracted the attention of philanthropists, and has suggested the scheme for conveying such women as are qualified for it to the colonies where the disproportion is the other way.

MYRA.

From the Wetumpka State Guard.
The Excitement in our Town.

Messrs. Hardy & Stephens: In compliance with instructions, I herewith furnish your paper with a copy of the Preamble and Resolutions passed at a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Wetumpka, convened in the Council Chamber on Friday last, for the purpose thereof mentioned.

As to the circumstances which gave rise to the excitement which caused the meeting, and the adoption of the resolutions, perhaps it may be as well to say, by way of explanation, for the satisfaction of persons residing at a distance, that on the night previous, one man was killed, and another wounded, in a fight in which a number of persons were engaged on each side, with guns, pistols, and perhaps other weapons. The man killed was by the name of David McQuirk, who, it is believed, belonged to a gang of desperadoes, who have been for sometime disturbing the peace and safety of the community. The man wounded was Joseph A. Davis, a clerk in one of the stores, who was endeavoring to aid our law-abiding citizens, against the disturbers of the peace.

A meeting of the citizens having been held in consequence of the event above mentioned, on motion of Mr. Ready, the honorable David C. Neal, Mayor of the city, was called to the Chair, and S. J. Morris, City Clerk, requested to act as Secretary. After some remarks by the Mayor, the President and Resolutions, found below were submitted by Mr. Ready and unanimously adopted by the meeting.

S. J. McMorris.

Whereas, this community has for a long time been annoyed by a set of desperadoes who are distinctly known, but who have acted under cover of the night, alike insulting to virtue, and even detrimental to the security of our citizens; and whereas, they have but a short time since been emboldened to commit highway robbery, and still further on the last night to fire upon our harmless citizens—in which incease, by the Providence of the Almighty, one of their number was destroyed, and the lives of our citizens spared.

Be it Resolved, In view of the foregoing, That every individual engaged in the melee of last night against our orderly citizens, be considered as outlaws in this community.

Resolved, That a committee of twenty-five, be detailed by the presiding officer of this meeting on each side of the river, to arrest each and every disorderly person after night and commit them to the Callaboochee or said city for trial, either before the Mayor and Aldermen or before the civil tribunals of the country.

And be it further Resolved; That a body of armed men be appointed to consist of not less than twenty, rightly, truly; in order to be a helpmate indeed, she must acquire knowledge, must elevate herself by cultivating her mind, by making her study, and endeavoring to understand the peculiar wants of those committed to her care, and adapting herself to those peculiarities and necessities. Woman has much more of real heart sorrow to bear than man, many more wearying hours of labor, but her nature is long-suffering, elastic and hopeful, while man's more hardy and strong bends not to the storm that it may pass over him, but in his might and majesty defies the threatened danger; and unless turned aside by gentle influence, falls a victim to his own confidence and daring. Be it known, O, woman! thus to use thy influence, it is unlimited, it is positive, though not always acknowledged, it is always felt. Have a care then that thou use it well, for thy responsibilities are great seek not those that do not belong to thee.

Let correct principles govern thee in all things; in every relation of life take the golden rule for thy guide, and thou wilt render justice to all, confer pleasure on many, and enjoy an inward peace thyself, of which external circumstances however trying, cannot deprive thee. Would that the women of America better appreciated their exalted position, their incalculable responsibilities, and the blessedness of discharging faithfully, unmurmuringly and joyfully the precious duties of their own legitimate sphere.

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DAVID C. NEAL, Mayor.
S. G. McMorris, Sec'y.
Wetumpka, Ala., Aug. 1, 1851.

Resolved, That the reward of One Hundred Dollars be offered by the citizens of Wetumpka for the arrest of a man by the name of WILLIAM HILL, who is represented to have been an active participant in the affair of last night, as well as the instigator of sundry outrages against the peace of this community.

And be it further Resolved, If any engaged in said assault with intent to murder, shall escape the punishment of the law by any means, we nevertheless declare them by their acts the enemies of the peace and order of the city of Wetumpka in particular, and they shall never live with impunity in our midst.

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MYRA.

Nothing in it! says the forwarder, throwing down the paper, which cost hours of labor, when he, perhaps, was asleep, because it contained nothing of freights and prices 'below.'

Nothing in it! exclaims the politician who dreams the country can't be safe without him, when he finds little in the paper regarding the state of the nation.

Nothing in it! languidly says the maid, who sought the post-

Navigation—Astronomy.

Upon the shores of the Chesapeake there once lived a man whose occupation was trading along the coast, which he carried on in a schooner called the Nancy Ann, and his voyages usually extended as far as Norfolk, himself and an old negro named Sam, forming the crew.

Nothing in it! declares the actor, whirling from him with mock heroic air, the paper that contains not a puff of praise for him, sufficient to worth a Nautilus.

Nothing in it! cries the man whose communication to gratify a private pique was rejected by the editor, because he deemed himself something better than an old musket primed for every marksman in ambush.

Nothing in it! says the lady of fashion, after a mischievous search for the last ball at Newport, the fete in New York, on the exact longitude of the New Turkish costume.

Nothing in it! asserts the believer in spiritual knockings, as he finds no confession of the Editor's faith in that belief.

One night, on a return voyage from Norfolk, the Nancy Ann danced gaily over the rippled surface of the bay, before a gentle breeze, our trader standing at the helm, as was his custom—for though he had occasionally trusted Sam with that place in pleasant weather during the day time, yet he had not sufficient confidence in Sam's seamanship to allow him the guidance of the vessel at night.—The weather during the voyage down and returning, up to this time, had been exceedingly rough, and the trader was quite exhausted for want of sleep, and his incessant labor at the helm. The night was one of exceeding beauty—all the stars seemed to be on dress parade, the planets playing generals, and the meteors as aid-de-camps; not a speck of a cloud was visible from horizon to zenith, and borne before the breeze, the Nancy Ann glided smoothly along on her homeward course, without requiring a motion of the tiller. Everything seemed so silent and fine, and our trader, as we have said, being much exhausted, concluded that this was a good opportunity to obtain a little repose, and that for once he would give Sam the tiller. So calling him aft—Sam, true to the characteristics of his race, delighted in sleep, and was then enjoying a snooze among the coils of rope forward—thus he spoke—

"Sam, I am very sleepy and tired—I must have a nap. The weather is so fair that I'll give you the tiller. But you must follow my directions strictly. Do you see that star up there?"

"Yes, massa!" said Sam. "Well, then, that is the north star. Now take the tiller, and keep her head towards that star; don't let her fall off, you black rascal, or I'll whale you. If anything happens, rouse me immediately. Now mind your eye."

"Aye, aye, massa!" said Sam. "Down went the trader, and soon he was wrapped in the arms of Murphy, as the Irish have it; while Sam kept the Nancy's head to the star. Time wore apace, and the schooner slumped along. Aboard ship many things induced drowsiness—the monotony of the washing of the waves against the sides of the vessel, the rushing of the ripples as stern, the mournful singing of the breeze through the cordage—all of these had their influence upon the mind of the sailor.

Well, then, that is the north star. Now take the tiller, and keep her head towards that star; don't let her fall off, you black rascal, or I'll whale you. If anything happens, rouse me immediately. Now mind your eye."

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Cuba--A Glance at the Island--Its Population, Products, and Resources.

The Island is situated between 23 deg. 12 min. N. lat., and 19 deg. 43 min. N. lat. Its length is 770 English miles; its breadth varies from 25 to 90 miles. The greatest distance, one can get from the sea, is about 43 miles.

About two-thirds of the Island are from 80 to 80 miles in breadth, and it measures on its surface about 4,000 English square miles. The eastern part is very mountainous, and some of the peaks are from 7,000 to 8,000 feet above the level of the sea. The valleys in the eastern department are exceedingly picturesque and fruitful. Cuba was discovered by Columbus on the 27th of October, 1492. In 1519 Havana was founded. The cultivation of the sugar cane was introduced about 1550, and slaves began to be imported about four years after.

When first discovered the Island had an Indian population of about 200,000. The greater part soon perished under the hardships imposed by the Europeans. Only a few half-breeds remain in the eastern department. In 1775 the exportation of sugar from Havana in a year was comparatively insignificant. The English took Havana in 1762, and gave it up again in 1763, in exchange for other possessions and advantages. During the siege great numbers of the British fell victims to the voracity. Many were also poisoned or assassinated by the Cubans.

The position of the Island is admirable, being within a few days sail of the Atlantic ports of the United States, and two and a half days by steam from New Orleans. The soil is generally fertile, producing the sugar cane in the highest perfection; no part of the world is more favorable for its growth, and indeed the climate and soil admit of the cultivation of all kinds of tropical fruits and productions, which might be cultivated in quantity, to reach ten times the present amount, as of twenty-four million acres comprising the surface of the Island, only two millions are under cultivation, about three millions being in natural pasture, five hundred thousand in artificial pasture, fourteen millions in wood land, and the rest, four and a half millions, are barren lands. In the western department about one-fourth of the land is barren, one-fourth in woodland, and the remaining two-fourths are equally devoted to cultivation and pasture. In the central department about one-third is barren land, and only one-thirty-seventh part is under cultivation, about an eleventh part in pasture, and more than three-fifths are woodland. In the eastern department about a twelfth is under cultivation, about one-fifth in pasture, two-thirds in woodland, and only one-sixth barren.

Supposing the Island to be divided into 72 parts, 13 would represent the size of the western department, 31 the central department, and 28 the eastern. Of the cultivated land, one-half is in the western department, one-sixth in the central and two-sixths in the eastern department.

The principal agricultural productions are, the sugar cane, coffee, molasses, honey, rum, tobacco, wax, rice, cacao, and cotton are also produced, with many other minor articles.

In 1841, when the number of sugar estates on the Island amounted to 1,238, upon which were employed, according to the census, 138,701 persons, giving an average of 112 hands to each estate, tons per annum, valued at two and the exportation of sugar from all, a half to four and a half millions of the ports of the Island amounted to dollars. The other departments about \$50,000 boxes, according to the eastern-house returns, which about 2,000 tons per annum. Coal, iron, silver, and amethyst have been allowed, upon an average, 650 boxes to each estate, or 6 boxes to be discovered.

The revenue of the Island, according to Mr. T. W. Wilson, at the custom-house, as the article from whose valuable work upon Cuba, then paid an export duty of \$1 per box, and also taking into consideration that which was consumed in the Island, the produce of each estate, upon an average, might be about 900 boxes, or 8 to each hand; nor does this amount appear too great to allow, when the best lands afford upwards of 6,000 pounds of dry sugar to the acre. In Louisiana, where the best lands produce about 3,000 pounds to the acre, the average produce of each hand is about 5,000 pounds.

Besides the cultivation of the sugar cane, large quantities of coffee are produced. However, this article is not so extensively cultivated as it was some ten years since, when upwards of fifty million pounds weight was exported from different parts of the Island. Last year (the most favorable during the last few years) showed but an export of thirty-five million pounds of coffee. Brazil has been able to furnish this product at a lower rate, and consequently that of Brazil has taken the place of Cuba coffee in the markets of the United States; therefore sugar is not produced in many parts where coffee was once cultivated, or the hands have been turned over to new estates in the fertile regions in the neighborhood of Cardenas, etc.

The climate and soil of Cuba in general are not so favorable for the cultivation of coffee as for the sugar cane, tobacco, and other articles; however, the eastern district a half cent. *Adv. & Gaz.*

appears to be well suited to the production of coffee, the crops there being more certain, and the quality of the bean infinitely superior. A hilly or rather mountainous country seems to be the most favorable to the tree.

The celebrated Mocha coffee, which is indigenous to Arabia, and to that part of Africa on the opposite side of the Red Sea, grows without cultivation on the rocky sides of the mountains.

After coffee, tobacco is the next article, of consequence produced. There are various kinds, which derive their different qualities from the peculiarities of the soil in which they are cultivated,

The most esteemed is that which is produced in the Vuelta Abajo, about a hundred miles west of Havana, in the jurisdiction of New Filipina, of this the finest Hayana cigars are made. It costs from 40 to 120 dollars, per bale, according to the quality and the crop. Some years the crop is very inferior, so that it is impossible for a manufacturer always to supply the same quality of cigars. The next to the tobacco of the Vuelta Abajo is that called "Partido," some of which is very good, and is used in making those cigars of which astonishing bargains are very often obtained. There is another tobacco grown in the western department, in which the two classes mentioned are grown. It has a coarse leaf, and is called "De Vuelta Arriba," also the tobacco grown in the eastern department goes by that name, of which there are two kinds, the Santiago de Cuba-tobacco, and the Yara. The Yara tobacco is sometimes very fine, and of this the best Principe cigars are made. Many persons have sown the Vuelta Abajo seed in the States, but never have they been able to raise tobacco from it in any respect similar in flavor to the original kind. The soil gives the flavor, and its cultivation cannot be extended in Cuba.

The other articles of consequence produced are, wax, honey, and rice. The two first of these articles are exported in very large quantities, comprising the surface of the Island, only two millions are under cultivation, about three millions being in natural pasture, five hundred thousand in artificial pasture, fourteen millions in wood land, and the rest, four and a half millions, are barren lands. In the western department about one-fourth of the land is barren, one-fourth in woodland, and the remaining two-fourths are equally devoted to cultivation and pasture. In the central department about one-third is barren land, and only one-thirty-seventh part is under cultivation, about an eleventh part in pasture, and more than three-fifths are woodland. In the eastern department about a twelfth is under cultivation, about one-fifth in pasture, two-thirds in woodland, and only one-sixth barren.

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ployed, according to the census, 138,701 persons, giving an average of 112 hands to each estate, tons per annum, valued at two and the exportation of sugar from all, a half to four and a half millions of the ports of the Island amounted to dollars. The other departments about \$50,000 boxes, according to the eastern-house returns, which about 2,000 tons per annum. Coal, iron, silver, and amethyst have been allowed, upon an average, 650 boxes to each estate, or 6 boxes to be discovered.

The revenue of the Island, according to Mr. T. W. Wilson, at the custom-house, as the article from whose valuable work upon Cuba, then paid an export duty of \$1 per box, and also taking into consideration that which was consumed in the Island, the produce of each estate, upon an average, might be about 900 boxes, or 8 to each hand; nor does this amount appear too great to allow, when the best lands afford upwards of 6,000 pounds of dry sugar to the acre. In Louisiana, where the best lands produce about 3,000 pounds to the acre, the average produce of each hand is about 5,000 pounds.

Besides the cultivation of the sugar cane, large quantities of coffee are produced. However, this article is not so extensively cultivated as it was some ten years since, when upwards of fifty million pounds weight was exported from different parts of the Island. Last year (the most favorable during the last few years) showed but an export of thirty-five million pounds of coffee. Brazil has been able to furnish this product at a lower rate, and consequently that of Brazil has taken the place of Cuba coffee in the markets of the United States; therefore sugar is not produced in many parts where coffee was once cultivated, or the hands have been turned over to new estates in the fertile regions in the neighborhood of Cardenas, etc.

The climate and soil of Cuba in general are not so favorable for the cultivation of coffee as for the sugar cane, tobacco, and other articles; however, the eastern district a half cent. *Adv. & Gaz.*

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1851.

JOHN W. SHEPHERD, of Huntsville, has been appointed Reporter to the Supreme Court vice N. W. Cocke, of Tuskegee, resigned.

We call attention to the card of Wm. C. Laird, Boot Major, found in another column. Mr. Laird has been a resident of this place ten or fifteen years--too long to require any special recommendation from us. His work speaks for itself--call and see him.

Mr. H. G. Cooke, Prof. of Music, in the Dallas Academy, called at our office last week, as he passed through this place, on his way to Knoxville, Tenn. He will return this way on or about the 25th inst., when he will tune and put in order Pianos, or other musical instruments as the citizens may desire.

To THE FAIR.—Friend SEDDLES, we'll give you our *Adv.* cheerfully, if, in the future, you will be careful to suffer neither "inadvertence" on your part, nor "carelessness of types," to do injustice to the "schoolmaster english" of our acknowledgments. "We'll take our friend's (not friends') word for it."

To THE FAIR.—Friend SEDDLES, we may have robbed him of a small portion of that meed of honor which accrues to him (not them), from all he (not they) writes--our dear and esteemed friend (not friends) of the *Advertiser* and *Gazette*.

Come, "old fel, tote fair."

The result of the late elections in the different Counties of this State, has been more disastrous to the cause of democracy and State Rights than we anticipated. We must confess, however, that we have always feared the false and deceptive issues of Union or disunion would deliver our heretofore democratic, republican State, bound "hand and foot," into the clutches of federalism. Such has been the result we fear, and what is the worst feature in the whole struggle, is, that democrats have been so panic stricken by the rear of the masked battery of Coxey, as to lose their *ancient* moorings and have been found, side by side, battling with their ancient enemies against their heretofore cherished principles.

But we feel assured that the whig victories which we have to chronicle have not grown out of whig principles, but in spite of such obnoxious tenets; and although we are compelled for awhile to acknowledge defeat, yet we verily believe the time is not far distant when the action of this abolition administration will be triumphant and decisive.

TALLAPOOSA.—The submission ticket has been elected in this county by S. R. candidate, J. M. Calhoun, H. Bussey, (S. R.) and W. M. Woolsey, (sub.) are the Representatives elect.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., Aug. 7, '51.

To THE FAIR.—The Board of Trustees of the Jacksonville Female Academy being anxious to procure a competent teacher for that institution, have instructed me to correspond with you on the subject.

DALLAS.—In this county, the official vote gives F. A. Sanders,

(sub.) a majority of 78 over the S. R. candidate, J. M. Calhoun, H. Bussey, (S. R.) and W. M. Woolsey, (sub.) are the Representatives elect.

BUTLER.—The Southern Rights ticket has been triumphant in Butler.

John K. Henry, Senator, W. B. Henderson, and John S. McMillen, Representatives.

AUTAGA.—Hall and Howard, (S. R.) have been elected to the Legislature—the entire Southern Rights ticket elected in Autauga.

COUSA.—This county has proved itself true to the cause of Southern Rights by giving large majorities to the S. R. candidates—Graham and Cox are the Representatives.

PIKE.—Has gone its full length for submission.

TALLAPOOSA.—Rumor says, this county has given the S. R. candidate a decided majority.

PERRY.—Men and not measures have been the issue in Perry.

—Goldisby and King (S. R.) and Lee, (sub.) are the representatives; Jack Clark, (sub.) are the Representatives.

CHAMBERS.—As usual, this county has played a federal hand.

Unconditional submission wins in Chambers. Allison, Hendres, Carlile, and Presley, all submissionists, have been elected by large majorities.

MACON.—This county is one of the "can't kick me out of the Union set," and has gone the full figure.

Submiss.—Bragg the S. R. candidate is elected, defeating the prince of Submissioneers, C. C. Langdon.

BARNETT.—This county, by her vote, has given a just rebuke to those in her midst who give "aid and comfort" to free-soil abolitionism. Barbour is true to the South.

HEXRY.—As far as heard from, is sustaining the principles of the S. R. party.

TUSCALOOSA.—Jemison has been elected to the Senate in this county, and Banks, Clement and Wallace, to the lower House. If the Jemison speaks truly, all these men are submissionists.

GREENE.—This county, like Perry, has divided its representation—Perry, (sub.) for the Senate—Webb, (sub.) and Jones, (S. R.) for the House.

PICKENS.—Has come up nobly for "Southern Rights" we've not learned the names of the representatives.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Nothing heard from the fifth.

The race has been between Hubbard and Houston. Judging from

the election, in Limestone, of Na-

thaniel and Nicholas Davis, both

compromise men, we rather think

times are equally with old Davy.

If we mistake not Houston beatish

Hubbard about 1800 votes in

a match race; and now since North Alabama has proved so recreant to the true interests of the South we fear Hubbard's strength has greatly diminished.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Cobb, the invincible, is again triumphant. In Madison his majority is between 1000 and 1500—in St. Clair 207—in Marshal 546—the other Counties not heard from. His majority in the District will be 3 or 4000 more or less.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

White has beaten Rice about 350 votes in this District. We echo the sentiment of a good Southern Rights man who upon hearing the result—with up-lifted hands—exclaimed *Good Lord deliver us!*

ELECTIONS.

We give, to-day, the official vote of this county, together with such returns, from other counties, as we have received through our exchanges, and otherwise.

LIMESTONE.—Old Nat. Davis, well known over the State, and Nick Davis, jr., are the representatives. We know nothing of the result of the other elections in Limestone and Morgan. John D. Rather and Harvey Campbell represent Morgan in the lower House. The other elections not heard from.

JACKSONVILLE Female Academy.

It will be seen by the following correspondence, that the Trustees of this Institution have secured the services of Mr. J. H. CALDWELL for the Fall Session of the School.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., Aug. 7, '51.

To THE FAIR.—The Board of Trustees of the Jacksonville Female Academy being anxious to procure a competent teacher for that institution, have instructed me to correspond with you on the subject.

At a meeting held this morning, it was resolved, unanimously, that you be solicited, to take charge of the Academy during the ensuing Fall Session.

Hoping you may find it convenient, and agreeable, to accede to the proposition of the Board.

I remain, your friend,
and obedient servant,
C. J. CLARK, Sec'y.

Mr. J. H. CALDWELL.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., Aug. 8, '51.
Dear Sir:

Your note of yesterday, requesting me "to take charge of the Academy during the ensuing Fall Session," is before me.

Permit me, sir, through you, to thank the Board for the kindess which I have ever received at their hands, and although my resignation was intended to be permanent, yet I have heard that there was cause for suspicion in the alleged fact that some arms belonging to the State of Mississippi had been carried off to be used in the Cuban expedition.

In my reply I said that the charge or insinuation, coming from whatever source it might, that I had been instrumental in, or cognizant of the removal, or abstraction of any of the public arms from the State, was *false and scoundrelous*. With this, I supposed, further allusion to the subject would end; but on the next day at Sledgeville, Senator Foote, in the same qualified manner, repeated the insinuation. Determined to repel in a manner which could not be misunderstood, such indirect assaults upon my character, in my rejoinder I deliberately pronounced the insinuation as *false and cowardly, scoundrelous and ungentlemanly*. Upon some inquiries by him what I meant, I repeated the same language. He going to church on Sunday morning, and the place was upon a hill, from which the fire must inevitably have spread to the whole city. It is impossible at present to give anything like an accurate account of the amount of property destroyed, or the losers. Probably five hundred houses and three millions dollars' worth of property have been destroyed.

We are informed that Mr. Sanchez, in Sacramento street, discovered about 2 o'clock, some villain attempting to set fire to his premises. He fired at him, but without effect. The incendiary escaped.

There was evidently an arranged plan to set fire to and consume the city. Long before the fire reached in that vicinity, a man was discovered attempting to set fire to Pacific st. wharf. He was arrested, and it is understood was handed over to the Vigilance Committee. The portion of Marvin & Hitchcock's building, occupied by Louis Killeen as a cigar shop, was fired in the rear by some incendiary, who broke one of the panes of glass in the sash of the door leading to the yard, and set fire to the curtain of the window. The mark of the match ignited for the purpose is visible on the door. More than ever we are convinced by this, that there is in this city an organized band sworn to destroy it. Every thing connected with this fire has certainly shown it.

From the *Advertiser* & *Graphic*, Baltimore, August 7.

The Cherokee and Empire City arrived at New York, to-day from Havana. Private letters received by them from Havana, say the revolution in Cuba has been subdued, and that many of the insurgents have been shot.

POPULAR REBUKE.

The election of General Joseph Lane, the "Marion" of the Whigs, can war, as the delegates to Congress from Oregon, by the heavy majority of 2,000, is a severe condemnation of a Whig administration, for removing the hero and patriot from the post of Governor of Oregon Territory—a stinging reply to the "treacherous assaults" of "Butcher Lane," upon General Lane, for neglect of duty.

THE PEOPLE OF MISSISSIPPI.</

ELECTION RETURNS—OFFICIAL.

PRECINCT.	Waller,	Grant,	SENATE						REPRESENTATIVES.						Tax Collector:		
			Allen,	J. N. Young	Davis,	Whitney,	Skelton,	W. Young	Vansandt,	Doultit,	Price,	Allen,	Davis,	Whitney,	Skelton,	W. Young	
Jacksonville,	301	210	248	219	210	308	245	230	16	52	516	187	187	187	187	187	
Alexandria,	78	116	149	95	94	81	82	40	2	41	90	57	57	57	57	57	
Polkville,	81	39	47	64	57	17	23	16	52	52	90	54	47	41	29	12	33
Brown's,	53	49	69	20	57	50	47	41	29	12	33	95	61	54	35	31	27
Reid's,	41	25	54	35	31	33	27	8	3	20	61	68	62	55	48	46	46
Cross Plains,	111	67	26	136	77	44	62	35	98	46	68	61	39	21	1	8	88
Maddox's,	43	27	52	24	24	41	39	21	1	8	88	52	52	52	52	52	52
Oxford,	112	49	129	81	106	50	23	70	11	1	187	187	187	187	187	187	187
Tongue's & R.	76	23	57	60	17	20	49	23	66	2	91	182	182	182	182	182	182
White Plains	105	98	89	127	73	53	86	43	63	46	40	182	182	182	182	182	182
Rabbit Town,	32	9	10	21	7	4	35	21	19	10	40	182	182	182	182	182	182
Carmichael's,	23	25	12	16	20	14	19	17	36	20	44	182	182	182	182	182	182
Bacchus',	62	9	43	29	30	32	42	39	7	1	96	182	182	182	182	182	182
Mascadine,	43	17	20	23	58	17	8	57	3	+	60	182	182	182	182	182	182
Pine Grove,	46	29	54	29	17	19	15	29	23	5	70	182	182	182	182	182	182
Found's,	49	26	20	37	33	20	26	30	40	7	67	182	182	182	182	182	182
Total,	1261	818	1079	1028	926	850	825	725	123	351	1876						

Some of the Effects of the Neutral Policy.

The selfish, narrow, and un-American spirit which has characterized the administration of the foreign department of our Government for the last few years, begins to produce its natural fruit. The doctrine of non-intervention, of national isolation, which was first inculcated by the founders of the Republic, in the days of its weakness and infancy, has been so incessantly dinned in the ears of our people, of late, that the friends of despotism begin to look to our Government as their ally and protector,—this country, as a safe place in which to conduct their intrigues and fulfill their threats.

The patriots in other lands, who have embarked in the same glorious effort that produced this free Republic, look to our Government in vain for aid, encouragement and sympathy. They are told in doubtful phrase, we wish them well; but because our fathers, a half century ago, when we were three million strong, withdrew themselves from the rest of the world, and having achieved their own independence, are to be weighed, it will scarcely be possible not to give anything more to the sufferings of nations than the noble sentiments of sympathy to the struggling, the commiseration to the fallen, an asylum to the persecuted, or, at the most, a generous offer, but which even a Turkish Minister may dare to decline."

Every word of this noble and dignified protest, against the selfish doctrine so long pursued by our Government, is solemnly and pain fully true. The source from which emanates entities fit to profound respect and consideration of every American.

But we commenced this article by referring to the effects of this policy. In a contest like that which is going on between freedom and despotism, there can be no neutrals. "Those who are not for me are against me." When our Republic proclaims itself a neutral in such a contest, the supporters of despotism naturally turn to it for aid and contention. Thus we find for the first time in our history that foreign powers actually come to our country to collect means and strength to carry out their infamous purposes, defeat the efforts of patriots, and rivet the chains of their people.

Thus we find regular organized bands of foreign spies scattered over the country, frequenting all public places, for the purpose of spying out the secrets and designs of those who are embarked in the cause of independence—fitting out and chartering vessels in our ports, to be employed against the patriots—having public processions and meetings to celebrate their imagined triumphs—and statuting in our very midst a hired press, to vilify our people, our government, and our institutions, and hand the most debasing and atrocious despotism!

There is no law to prevent and punish such things as these! Every feeling of a freeman may be insulted by the abominable acts and words of the minions of tyranny, with impunity; but let any citizen dare to meditate, prepare, or organize any plan for aiding a people contending for their liberties, and some law is raked out of the dust of the past, and immediately applied to this Republican Government; to suppress any such manifestation of popular will and feeling. We say that a policy which produces such results as these, is anti-American, anti-Republican, and the sooner it is repudiated by our people the better for the honor and fame of our nation.

"I must frankly tell you that I have anticipated the failure of your negotiation. The Turkish Government yields but to fear or to protection, and it must be fully aware that whatever may be the power of the United States, Turkey has nothing to fear and no protection to hope from them; nothing, because your Government, your legislative bodies, all your organs of publicity, are very anxious to proclaim, every once again and again, that non intervention in European matters is the first fundamental principle of the political system of the United States. To be sure, wise were the men who established this principle, and wise were the men who followed it. It was a necessary one for the foundation as well as for the growth of the United States. Neither would it be convenient to me to investigate whether the dress, which is so well suited to protect the childhood and to develop the youth, will still prove suitable when the much promising youth had become a full grown man—nay, a mighty giant, as your

LEX, infant son of James and Elizabeth Privitt, aged 7 months and 20 days.

To witness the death of those advanced in years, who have spent their lives unprofitably, or those cut off in the full vigor and strength of manhood, with glowing prospects before them, is, indeed, calculated to harrow the soul and cause the bitter tear to flow; but to gaze upon the bright and beautiful form of an infant falling asleep in the arms of Him, who has made his Kingdom so, should give no grief, should cause no sorrow—our loss being his eternal gain.

"Cease then, kind mother, cease thy tears!

"The Saviour dwells on high;

"These everlasting Spring appears,

"There joys shall never die."

Mail Arrangements.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.—MONTGOMERY MAIL.—Arrives daily (except Tuesdays) about 10 A.M., departs 1 P.M. (except Monday.)

BLUE POST.—Arrives daily (except Monday.)

GREEN MAIL.—Arrives daily (except Friday,) at 1 P.M.

YANKEE MAIL.—Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 1 P.M.

FRIDAY MAIL.—Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 1 P.M.

WEDNESDAY MAIL.—Arrives Tuesday, 8 P.M., departs 10 P.M.

CHICAGO MAIL.—Arrives Thursday, 7 P.M., departs 9 P.M.

VILLA RICA.—Arrives Thursday, 8 P.M., departs Friday, 9 A.M.

VALENCIA MAIL.—Arrives Friday, 5 P.M., departs Saturday, 7 A.M.

GASTONIA MAIL.—Arrives Saturday, 10 P.M., departs 11 A.M.

WILMINGTON MAIL.—Arrives Sunday, 1 P.M.

ATLANTA MAIL.—Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 1 P.M.

CHARLOTTE MAIL.—Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 1 P.M.

NEW ORLEANS MAIL.—Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 1 P.M.

MONROVIA MAIL.—Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 1 P.M.

NEW YORK MAIL.—Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 1 P.M.

PHILADELPHIA MAIL.—Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 1 P.M.

DETROIT MAIL.—Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 1 P.M.

ST. LOUIS MAIL.—Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 1 P.M.

MEMPHIS MAIL.—Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 1 P.M.

NEW ORLEANS MAIL.—Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 1 P.M.

NEW YORK MAIL.—Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 1 P.M.

ATLANTA MAIL.—Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 1 P.M.

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CHARLOTTE MAIL.—Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 1 P.M.

NEW ORLEANS MAIL.—Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 1 P.M.

ROME DIRECTORY.

*Watch, Clock
AND
JEWELRY STORE.*

MR. T. S. WOOD has just received a fine assortment of Gold and Silver Watches of every grade and price. Also, an assortment of CLOCKS, which will positively be sold at such prices as most induce persons in need, to buy.

He can say that a better and more extensive stock of JEWELRY has never been exhibited in this city; and he feels that if it shall be examined and priced, the inducements to purchase will be irresistible.

Repairing done promptly and neatly.

March 11, 1851. — 1y.

J. E. OSGOOD, J. E. ALSOBROOK,

OSGOOD, ALSO BROOK & CO.,

No. 4, Choice House, Rome, Ga.

DEALERS in Ready Made Clothing of all kinds—Boots and Shoes, and a general assortment for Ladies and gentlemen. Books, Stationery and Fancy Stationary—Music, PIANO, FORTES &c. &c. All orders for Books promptly filled.

April 16, 1851. — 1y.

NEW SPRING

GOODS.

The subscribers have just received a splendid Stock of New Style Spring Goods, which were bought low for cash, and will be sold for a small profit—our assortment of Spring dress Goods is large and well selected, and we think will please any who may favour us with call.

BURNS & MURRAY.

April 15, 1851. — 1y.

BLACK & COBE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FANCY and Staple Dry Goods—Boots

Shoes, Hats, Saddles—Hardware

and Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware.

A large Stock of Groceries always on hand, at the lowest cash prices.

Store under the Hilburn House near the Depot, Rome, Ga.

April 16, 1851. — 1y.

NEW STORE,

STEVENS & DUNAN.

HAVE located near the Rail Road Depot, in the new Brick Building, a few doors above Stein Hawkins, and are receiving a large

Stock of Staple & Fancy Goods. Atta, Groceries, Hardware, Saddlery, Hats, Shoes and Boots, Crockery, Drags, Paints, Oil, Dye Staffs, &c. We hope our friends and the public generally will favour us with a call.

Rome, Ga. March 11, 1851. — 1y.

B A T T E Y,

Druggist and Apothecary, Rome, Ga.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large

Stock of Drugs, Medicines and Chem-

icals of **WARRANTED PURITY.**

Also, Paints Oils and Dye Staffs—Sash

Glass, Physicians Shop Furniture, Surgi-

cal and Dental Instruments &c. &c.

Gardens, Seed, Onion Sets, Northern

Potatoes, Clover, Timothy, Blue Grass

and Millet in their appropriate seasons.

Sand Plaster, Gunao and ground Bones.

Merchant's supplied on very liberal terms.

April 15, 1851. — 1y.

HILBURN HOUSE,

ROME, GEORGIA.

This LARGE and comfortable Es-

tablishment is now completed.—

The rooms are spacious, the furni-

ture and equipments are all new

and of the best kind. The location

of this House near the Rail Road

and Steamboat Docks, gives it

decided advantages. All baggage

removed to and from the House,

without trouble or charge to the

owners.

The Stage Office,

Is kept at this House, and per-

sons wishing to visit my portion

of the surrounding country, can be

supplied with private conveyance

at all times. L. J. HILBURN.

December 1, 1851. — 1y.

Carriage Making Business.

THE undersigned is constantly

engaged in the manufacture of

CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, BROUGH-

ES, &c., and will also make or repair,

according to order, in the neatest

and most durable manner all work

in his line.

He keeps constantly employed

a larger number of superior work-

men than usual in the U.S. country.

His shop is on the west side of

Polkville, Benton county, Ala.

March 11, 1851. — 1y.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

J. G. McKEESEY, Watch Makers and Collector,

KEEPS constantly on hand a good

Stock of WATCHES AND JEW-

ELEY of the latest patterns and qua-

lity.

All kinds of repairing done to order,

and goods and work warranted.

Dept. Square, East side of Broad

St., Rome, Ga. March 11, 1851. — 1y.

John H. Roberts,

KEEPS constantly on hand, Wholesale and

Retail, Novelties, Gaming Dice, Whiskey

Rum, Wine, Beer, Sack, Tobacco, Iron,

Coffee, Sugar, Nail, Flour, Bacon, Paints, Oils,

Varnishes and soaps—everything in Grocery and

Drug Business. I purchase in New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia, and sell as cheap as

possible.

Fades away the silver moonlight, fades the

pure and holy light.

Of the sighing heart of night,

But thy image dear and tender, in its mild

and softest splendor,

Still is lingering on my sight.

CAROLINE LEE HENRY.

Columbus, July 13th, 1851.

BEGGAR WOMAN.—Please, sir,

give me a penny to keep me from

starving.

GENT.—Can stop—in a great

hurry—I've got to make a speech

at the society for the relief of de-

stitute.

Mrs. Mowatt, the American

actress, arrived at New York on the

steamer Pacific.

Sloans & Hawkins.

Dry Goods and Grocery Merchants.

TAKE pleasure in announcing to their friends and the public generally, that they may be found at their old Stand (the second brick building) after crossing the rivers, where they are now receiving their Spring and Summer Goods comprising a well selected Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware.

RECOLLECT the second Brick building after crossing the Rivers.

Rome, Ga., April 15, 1851. — 1y.

G R A N I T E S T O R E.

Johnson, Pope & Co.,

BEING thankful for the liberal patronage

that has heretofore been so generally extended them, would solicit a com-

pany among their friends and the public generally, that they may be received and

invited to their store, to view their

large and well selected Stock of Goods,

and would add that for beauty and taste,

their Stock consists of the latest style

ladies' dress Goods, viz: Silks, Muslins,

Gingham, Borrages, Tissues, Crepe Drap,

Paros, Brocade, Coplins, Prints &c.

with a well selected Stock of Caps, Collars,

Cuffs, Ladies' Sleeves &c. Their stock

of Gent' Dress Goods cannot fail to suit

any taste.

They do not hang out their signs

and say that they are selling lower than

their neighbors, but only ask their friends

and the public generally, to be certain to

give them a call before buying; and they

promise to give them satisfaction both in

price and quality.

They only add, you can all make money

by giving them a call before making your

purchase. April 15, 1851. — 1y.

JAS. S. CLEMENT, Shif.

July 8, 1851. — 1y.

SULLIVAN, CABOT & CO.

Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, HATS, SHOES, SADDLERY, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, &c. &c.

Country Produce taken in exchange Old

West side Broad Street, Rome, Ga.

A LOT of America PLATE from the Atlantic

Mail just received and for sale by

Wright, Simpson & Gardner.

Warehouse and Commiss' Merchants

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

(Office and Sales Room on McIntosh St.,

near the Telegraph Office.)

THE undersigned announce to their

friends and the public generally, that they

have secured a large and convenient

Fire Proof Warehouse, conveniently lo-

cated to the undersigned, for the safe

keeping of their property.

JOHN H. CRAWFORD.

HAS removed his shop to

Brock's new building, one

door South of Cross Office

where he is prepared to furnish the public

with every article in his line, put up in the

most elegant, durable and fashionable

manner.

All orders for Baggings, Rope and Family Supplies executed on most advantageous terms.

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

"The Price of Liberty is Eternal Vigilance."

Vol. 15.—No. 31.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1851.

Whole No. 369.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
J. F. GRANT,
AND
J. H. CALDWELL,

At \$2 in advance, or \$3 dollars at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year, unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editors. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS of 12 lines or less \$1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

Irregular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until paid and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

For announcing candidates \$3 in advance, or \$5 if payment be delayed till the election.

For inserting circulars, &c., of candidates, 50 cents per sq. in.

POSTAGE MUST BE PAID ON ALL LETTERS ADDRESSED TO THE EDITORS ON BUSINESS.

LAW NOTICES.

**Turley & Davis,
Attorneys at Law,**
AND

COLLECTORS IN CHANCERY,
WILL attend, promptly to all business committed to their charge in the Counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph.

ADDRESS

M. J. TURNLEY, Cedar Bluff, Ala.
W. P. DAVIS, Jacksonville Ala.
March 5, 1851.

W. B. MARTIN,

DESIRING no political office. He intends devoting his entire time and energy to THE PRACTICE OF THE LAW, in the counties of St. Clair, Marshall, Calhoun, Cherokee, Benton and Talladega—also in the Supreme Court of the State.

Office No. 8, Office Row.

May 6, 1851.

**George C. Whatley,
Attorney at Law,**

AND

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
July 1, 1850

**J. A. & J. S. McCampbell,
Attorneys at Law.**

AND

SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.
Office, east room over Hudson's Store.
February 25, 1851.

**W. H. FORNEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,**

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
Office No. 4, on Office Row.
March 18, 1851.

**G. C. Ellis,
Attorney at Law.**

AND

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
TENDERING his services to the citizens of Benton, and surrounding counties.

Office Row—No. 5.

May 20, 1851.

William Acklen,

AND

William J. Haralson,
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the law.

THEY will promptly attend to all business confided to their care, in the several Courts of Law and Equity in the counties of Cherokee and De Kalb.

Office of ACKLEN, Huntsville, and of HARALSON, Lebanon, De Kalb Co., Ala.
December 31, 1850.

**J. L. THOMASON, E. W. COBB,
TRIMMEL & COBB,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,**

AND

SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY:
WILL attend, promptly to all business entrusted to their care in the counties of Jefferson, Blount, Marshall, De Kalb, Cherokee and St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of the State.

ASHVILLE, Ala., April 31, 1851.

**Girard Hewitt,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,**

AND

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
ASHEVILLE, ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ALA.
WILL attend the Courts of St.

Clair, Jefferson, De Kalb, and Cherokee and Benton.

April 15, 1851.

**S. H. McSpadden,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,**

AND

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
WILL practice in the several Courts of Cherokee, Benton, Talladega, De Kalb and Marshall counties, and will promptly attend to all claims entrusted to him for collection.

Office at Centre, Cherokee Co., Ala.
April 29, 1851.

**Alexander & Trammell,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,**

Knox, Georgia.

**The Boy with his Fiddle;
OR, THE GIPSY IN THE THORN
BUSH.**

A rich man once hired a boy who served him honestly and industriously; he was the first to rise in the morning, and the last to go to bed at night, and never hesitated to perform even the disagreeable duties which fell to the share of others, but which they refused to do. His looks were always cheerful and contented, and he never was heard to murmur. When he had served a year, his master thought to himself, "If I pay him his wages, he may go away; it will therefore be most prudent not to do so; I shall thereby save something, and he will stay." And so the boy worked another year, and though no wages came, he said nothing and looked happy. At last the third year arrived, the master felt in his pockets, but took nothing out; then the boy spoke.

"Master," said he, "I have served you honorably for three years, give me, I pray you, what I have justly earned. I wish to leave you, and see more of the world."

"My dear fellow," replied the niggard, "you have indeed served me faithfully, and you shall be generously rewarded."

So saying, he searched his pockets again, and this time counted out three crown pieces.

"A crown," he said, "for each year; it is liberal; few masters would pay such wages."

The boy, who knew very little about money, was satisfied; he received his scanty pay, and determined, now that his pockets were full he would play. He set out to see the world; up-hill and down-hill he ran and sang to his heart's content; but presently, as he leapt over a bush, a little man suddenly appeared before him.

"Whither away, Brother Merry?" asked the boy, "when I have three years' wages in my pocket?"

"And how is that?" inquired the little man.

"Three good crowns."

"Listen to me," said the dwarf.

"I am a poor, needy creature, unable to work; give me the money; you are young and can earn your bread."

The judge sent some people after the boy; they soon overtook him, for he had gone on very slowly, then searched him, and found in his pocket the purse of gold. He was brought to trial, and with a loud voice declared:

"I did not beat the fellow, nor steal his gold; he gave it to me of his own free will, that I might cease my music, which he did not like."

"He can lie as fast as I can catch flies off the wall," cried the accuser.

And the judge said, "Yours is a bad defense;" and he sentenced him to be hanged as a highway robber.

"As they led him away to the gallows, the gipsy bawled after him pitifully for the miserable little man; so he handed him his hardened wages.

"Take them," said he, "I can work for more."

"You have a kind heart," said the mankin; "I will reward you by granting you three wishes—one for each crown. What will you ask?"

"Ha! ha!" laughed the boy;

"I will grant it," replied the judge, "on condition that you do not ask your life."

"I ask not for my life," replied the boy, "but to play once more on my beloved fiddle."

"Do not let him do not let him," screamed the ragged rogue.

"He can lie as fast as I can catch flies off the wall," cried the accuser.

The boy quietly ascended the ladder with the hangman, but on the last step he turned and begged the judge to grant him one favor before he died.

"I will grant it," replied the judge, "on condition that you do not ask your life."

"I ask not for my life," replied the boy, "but to play once more on my beloved fiddle."

"Tie me fast, bind me down," cried the gipsy.

The fiddle-player began; at the first stroke every one became unsteady; judge, clerks, and bystanders tottered; and the rope fell from the hands of those who were tying down the tatterdemalion; at the second they raised one leg, and the hangman let go the prisoner, and made ready for the dance; at the third all sprang into the air; the judge and accuser were foremost, and leaped the highest. Every one danced, old and young, fat and lean; even the dogs got on their hind legs and hopped. Faster and faster went the fiddle, and higher and higher jumped the dancers, until at last in their fury, they kicked and screamed most dismaly. Then the judge gasped.

"Cease playing, and I will give you your life."

The fiddler stopped, descended the ladder, and approached the wicked-looking-gipsy who lay panting for breath.

"Rogue," said he, "confess where you got the purse of ducats, or I will play again."

"I stole it, I stole it!" he cried pitifully.

The judge, hearing this, condemned him as a thief and false accuser, he was hanged instead of the boy, who journeyed on to see the world.

In his effort to get it out he had worked himself into the middle of the prickly bush, when the boy was seized with a longing to try his fiddle. But scarcely had he begun to scrape when the man began also to dance, and the faster the music, the faster and higher he jumped, though the thorns tore his dirty coat, combed his dirty hair, and pinched and scratched his whole body.

"Leave off, leave off," cried he, "I do not wish to dance!"

But he cried in vain.

"You must have played many a man, I dare say," said the boy; "now we will see what the thorn bush can do for you!"

And louder and faster sounded the fiddle, and faster and higher danced the gipsy until all the thorns were hung with the tatters of his coat.

**The Boy with his Fiddle;
OR, THE GIPSY IN THE THORN
BUSH.**

"Mercy, mercy!" he screamed at last, "you shall have whatever I can give you, only cease to play. Here, here, take the purse of gold!"

"Since you are ready to pay," said the boy, "I will cease my music; but I must say that you dance well to it: it is a treat to see

**A Tennessean's Opinion of
a Locomotive.**

The following for its kind, is hard to beat. We have read and laughed at many a rich hoosier or yankee descriptions of Railroads,

but this deserves the palm! We think we recognize the phiz of a particular friend of ours, by the bye, and the best judge of goodbrandy in Bradley. We copy from the Post.

THAT TARNAL ITAL ROAD.—Jew-

bilicans, whew! Wal, just manufacture me up into a double refined spinning Jenny, and set me going in fifty acres of corn, if ever I

came across such a rarin', tarin', ripen', snortin', double-revolvin', piece

of machinery, from creation down to

my most marvellous deliverance

just now, as the one which gave me

chase down your railroad, hear me

some time ago that there were such

things that open rich, so I made

part of our future existence. In

travelling the journey of life it

seems to be the design of all to gain

at the same indefinite stage of

process—a summit of distinction

where they may rest upon their lan-

rels, and where their happiness will

be complete. Many wish to build

a monument there to record the

history of their eventful passage,

for the guidance of those who suc-

ceed them, and such a purpose, it is

evident to all, cannot be effected

without personal endeavor. Riches

can only assist in this work and

proud titles or exalted ancestry

here are useless. In the prosecu-

tion of these objects, more set out

with means seemingly ade-

quate than those not favored

with external aid.

The one whose infancy has been

nursed in the lap of ease and afflu-

ence, begins with promising pros-

perity. Prosperity sheds upon him

the sweets of success, and the whole

of his life is spread out before his

vision like a delightful landscape.

How then can he dream that clouds

would ever deform the view? His

heart being thus delighted, his an-

ticipations are brilliant, and he

Northern Agriculture.

We have heard and read a great deal about the great perfection of Northern agriculture, as a result of free labor, commerce, large cities, manufactures, railroads, and capital.

The following from the New York Tribune, does not appear to confirm the impression that has been so incessantly made:

"There is another test of growth, not less certain in its indications, and that is the improvement of agriculture in those parts of the State, where the soil is naturally richest and most fertile. In the beginning it is necessary to cultivate superficially the poorer soil, because it can be done easier, requires less capital and does not, like the culture of rich lands, endanger, by its evictions and the corruption of decaying vegetation, the health of those engaged in clearing it and rendering it productive. But, as capital is accumulated, as population becomes concentrated, as the artisan takes his place beside the farmer, and a steady home market is created, cultivation lays its hand upon the fat-soils of the meadows and low lands, clearing them of timber, draining them, ploughing them, and cover them with blooming gardens.

But such is not the process we now behold going on in the heart of the Empire State. From Utica to Buffalo the richest lands are everywhere cleared and drained—All that stretch of country, whose latent power of fruitfulness is not surpassed in the world, the traveler scarcely meets with here and there a new farm-house, but sees many old ones bearing the signs of neglect and decay. The number of farms, instead of increasing is diminishing, and that infallible indication of impoverishment, the concentration of lands in fewer and fewer hands, may quite generally be witnessed. Emigrants pass by this region, with its exhaustless fertility, its canals and railroads, while even the natives of the country may be seen selling their homesteads and leaving for the distant and less productive West. Such is the course of things, and although the process is a slow one, no careful observer can dispute that we描绘 it correctly."

This is quite a different story from the accounts we have generally received.

The State of New York has about as many people engaged in agriculture as Virginia. But New York has much the finest land, and the most of it. Her farms are surrounded with cities and factories, and intersected with railroads and canals. Yet agriculture is declining. The small farmers are emigrating, and, as for wealthy ones, we do not believe she has teeth as many as Virginia.

Why is this? The owners of small farms, naturally and wisely prefer to become the owners of large ones, and move off to the West, where land is cheap. So far as the consumption of a family is concerned, it is produced from land worth, in the West, two dollars an acre, as well from land, in New York, worth twenty. And as for the surplus production, it comes to market from afar, at a cost not so much greater as the difference of interest in the value of lands remote and near as to the principal markets. In this state of things, it would be well for New York, if the taste for agriculture were sufficient to induce her wealthier citizens to live in the country. But that is not the case. The love of city life—its pleasures, parties, theatres, concerts, dinners, and luxuries—prevails. And instead of a preference for country over city life, a partiality for the latter prevails so much that whenever a man acquires wealth in the country, he removes to the city. Besides, there is difficulty, uncertainty, and vexation in obtaining the free labor to cultivate a large farm.

Nor is it common for the poorer classes to prefer country life. They can enjoy the shows, the parades, the tipping, and all the easier and cheaper kinds of dissipation in town. They can receive their wages daily, or weekly, and can enjoy promptly the proceeds of their labor.

Why, we forget there is no instance in history of a great, wealthy, refined, rural population in the country, except in the South. And slavery is the cause of that. Aabolish slavery, and forthwith the taste, enterprise, talent, and wealth of the South will forsake the country, and crowd into cities, and be wasted, degraded, and consumed.

Prior to the institution of African slavery in this country, the feudal system, which compelled the barons to occupy their castles and estates, was the first great movement towards the creation of a wealthy rural population. But as

the feudal system gradually gave way before commerce and manufactures, towns and cities drew from the country its riches, talent, and power; so that now, the last and most feudal of countries in Europe, which was England, has a single city containing about one-fifth of her population.

Well, a republican government, "ruin and desolation," and war and bloodshed were to come upon us, why then we would say with Patrick Henry, "let them come!"

But as a matter of policy, reason

people remain free even in a single city and State. When population is crowded so densely together, the greatest inequality of property and condition ensues; and if suffrage is universal, a division of property must ensue.

It was evidently the design of the Hebrew system to prevent this concentration of people in cities, by allotting to each tribe its own lands, and prohibiting their alienation to other tribes, and even preventing intermarriage between the tribes. For all the neighboring nations of Asia were partial to city life, and many of them consisted of cities chiefly.

The tendency of the present commercial and abolition policy, is to convert ours into a city population, with all its vices, slavery, want, disease, and decay.

Union Cause Triumphant!

The results of the late election are gloriously triumphant to the Southern Rights Union party.

The above sentence is the commencement of a thoroughgoing, exultant submission article in yesterday's Journal. How characteristic and significant is the hubmug name of "Southern Rights Union" party!

The meaning of the phrase is, as we perceive by the current course of events—"Southern Rights" must be sacrificed, under the claptrap cry and excuse of preserving the "Union." With this explanation, it can be easily seen how great a cause for Southern rejoicing is the recent triumph of this "Southern Rights Union party."

A splendid victory indeed, and the Northern abolitionists will not fail to take due note of it, and institute measures to avail themselves of its benefits, accordingly! It is to them, and to them only, to whom the advantages of this great "victory" will accrue. "Rejoice, therefore, and be exceeding glad," ye "Southern Rights surrendering Union" party; "for great will be your reward," even—the present faint praises of Fillmore and Seward, and it may be, the contempt and scorn of your posterity for all time to come! Continues the Journal:

The majority is unprecedented, and shows the strength and justice of the cause, and how deep in the hearts of the people is the love for our mighty Republic and its glorious institutions. This devotion cannot be abated by "light and transient causes."

The majority here spoken of shows the present "strength,"—but not the "justice," of the cause, and we will admit, that to some extent, it shows also "how deep in the heart of the people is the love for our mighty Republic and its glorious institutions." It shows furthermore, how an honest and patriotic people can be duped and led by a few unscrupulous party leaders in whom they have unfortunately reposed undeserved confidence. But it is deplorable,—how infamous, to take advantage of this "deep love" of our free institutions and under the false and hypocritical cry that the object of their opponent is to overthrow them, to enlist their influence and support in favor of a line of policy which must inevitably result in converting our "mighty Republic" into a mighty despotism, and to change the blessings of our "free institutions" into the direst curses!

"This devoted cause cannot be abated for light and transient causes" says the Journal. A "light cause" to abrogate the Constitution—to dismember one half the Union, and to reduce fifteen sovereign States from a position of perfect equality in the Union with their Northern sisters, to a state of colonial dependence and virtual vassalage! A "transient cause" to make these tyrannous usurpations *perpetual!*"

The Compromise acts, continues the Journal, furnish no cause or reason to justify the hazards and horrors of intestine feud, ruin and desolation.

This is the very doctrine of American Toryism of '76; and what a doctrine it is! You must not repeat a personal outrage, because it may result in a "feud" and bloodshed!

Mr. Washington and his patriotic contemporaries reason and act in this way? Did they look to the consequences of maintaining their rights? Did they talk about "ruin and desolation" as the consequences of resistance to tyrannous laws? Did they stop to count up the cost of a conflict with the most powerful nation on earth, in defence of the principle that "taxation without representation is tyranny?" Did they talk about consequences in hastening to meet the British cohorts at Bunker Hill? No—for to fight, no consequences—no "feuds" and "ruin"—no desolation, can be so fatal, so intolerable, so infinite as the degradation of political slavery.

But this statement of the Jour-

nal is sheer sophistry; it is making a false issue. The question was not, and is not, a maintenance of the Union on the one hand, and the separation of countries on the other. But shall free men maintain their constitutional rights?

That is the question. If for this

"ruin and desolation," and war and

bloodshed were to come upon us,

why then we would say with Pa-

trick Henry, "let them come!"

But as a matter of policy, reason

and all history show that the way to avoid war, "ruin, and desolation," is, to manifest to the whole world that we will never submit to aggression and wrong; as on the other hand, nothing is so well established as that surest and simplest means to bring on war and desolation, is to exhibit a willingness to submit to infringements upon our rights, and to talk about the costs and consequences of maintaining our liberties! And this will show how it is, that the Southern Rights party has heretofore been the true Union party—that is to say, the true, Constitutional Union party had been carried out, both the Union and our liberties would be preserved; without the latter, of which submission must inevitably deprive us, the former is not worth preserving; nay, without the latter, it would be the true, highest, and noblest patriotism to destroy it, utterly and forever. It is our love and veneration for the Constitutional Union—the Union of Washington and our revolutionary forefathers, that inspires us now to proclaim eternal and uncompromising hostility to the designs of the abolitionists, on the one hand, and the course of the submissionists, on the other, for they are both in perfect consonance with each other, both act together, and both will terminate in the same result—the complete overthrow and destruction of all those "glorious institutions" and blessings which the Union was originally designed to secure and perpetuate.

Open Locks.

There is an American in Lon-

don from New York named Hobbs,

who is astonishing the city thereby picking the locks of some of the best-known makers of those instru-

ments. The two most famous fabri-

cators in England are Chubb and Bramah. One of the locks of the former, Hobbs had picked on the first trial. Chubb was, of course,

much "put out" about it, and a

correspondence had ensued be-

tween him and Hobbs in the Lon-

don times.

Mr. Bramah has had in the window of his establishment for

thirty years an advertisement off-

ering a reward of two hundred

guineas to any one who could suc-

ceed in opening his lock. Hobbs

had agreed to pick it, and a day

appointed for the purpose, under

the inspection of some of the most

experienced engineers in

London. Hobbs' object is not

to take the reward, but to prove

that the best English locks are not

perfect. He himself is the invent-

or of one, which, as was stated

some time since, is in the great ex-

hibition, and now locks up about a

thousand pounds, which he offers

as the reward of any one who can

get it by picking.

The subject excites a great deal

of interest in London, from the fact that Chubb's and Bramah's locks have been generally used, with perfect confidence in their safety, to guard vast treasures. The cage which contains the invaluable Koh-i-noor diamond is secured by this lock. If it can be picked by an honest American, it is thought it may be by some English or other rogue, and thus may be stolen.

Mobile Herald.

Beautiful Extract.

We possess a genuine fragment

which Cicero has preserved to us from a lost work of Aristotle. It runs thus:

"If there were beings who lived in the depths of the earth, in dwellings adorned with statues and paintings, and every

thing which is possessed in rich abundance by those whom we es-

teem fortunate, and if these beings could receive tidings of the power

and might of the Gods, and could

then emerge from their hidden

dwellings through the open fissures

of the earth, to the places which we

habit; if they could suddenly

hold the earth, and the sea, and the

caut of heaven, could recognize

the expense of the cloudy firmament and the might of the wind of

heaven, and admire the sun in its

majesty, beauty, and radiant efful-

gence; and, lastly, when night veiled the earth in darkness, they

could receive tidings of the power

and might of the Gods, and could

then emerge from their hidden

dwellings through the open fissures

of the earth, to the places which we

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majesty, beauty, and radiant efful-

By Telegraph.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 8.

Editor, Florence Gazette:

LOUISVILLE.—Result is election—Democratic Governor, while Lieutenant Governor; five whig and five democratic members of Congress.

Whig majority in both houses.

Legislature, Democratic members.

Congress will probably stand as last delegation.

New Constitution adopted by large majority.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 8.

Editor, GAZETTE:

Davidson County—twelve precincts heard from. Campbell, for Governor, whig 488 majority, whole county probably give 650, whig.

Congress—Callow whig, majority 339. Callow elected certain.

Legislature, Senate; one whig—House two whigs.

Wilson county—22 precincts heard from. Campbell's whig gain over N. S. Brown, 140.

Legislature, Senate—one whig—House two whigs.

We are indebted to our townsman, Mr. N. H. Rice, for the following despatch, announcing the election of Campbell Governor of Tennessee:

NASHVILLE, Aug. 8.

Mr. N. H. Rice:

Campbell, elected Governor, three to five thousand majority.

A. V. S. LINDSEY.

Obituary.

The 4th inst. was a day of rejoicing to many of the aspirants to office, but it was a time of deep mourning to myself and family in the bereavement of my son, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, near 20 years of age. He had become so far convalescent from an attack of the prevailing Epidemic, as to be able to walk out with the gam after dinner. On my return from the election awhile before night, I found my family in search of him; his protracted absence produced anxiety from the apprehension of his being unable to return from feebleness. I soon found him, the gun and shotbag lying a few paces from him, the hawing entering the left breast, on the 4th day of October next, the East half of the North East quarter of Section 21, Township 14, Range 2, East in Huntsville Land District. A credit of six months will be given.

Land for Sale.

In compliance with an order and Decree of the Probate Court of St. Clair county, Alabama, the undersigned administrator of the estate of James Stidman, deceased, will sell on the premises in said county, to the highest bidder, or Latin, per session, \$15.00 Students will be charged for the time of attendance only.

Boarding can be had at respectable houses as cheap as can be afforded in any village in our County.

John M. Crook,
John H. Vandiver,
Jacob R. Green,
S. J. T. Whatley,
A. P. Wade.

July 29, 1851.

Cheap Washing.

THE subscriber would call the attention of the citizens of Alabama, particularly the Ladies, to a new system of washing, by which an ordinary family washing can be done in three hours, with half a pound of soap, without the use of the pounding stick, or rubbing board, consequently with a great saving in the wear of clothes. For washing woollens, broadcloths, &c., it is not surpassed. It will not cost more than one dollar a year for an ordinary sized family, while it will save several dollars worth of soap. I will sell Family Rights for \$2. Agents wanted throughout the State. Persons wanting employment, by giving satisfactory references, can here find a profitable business without capital.

Communications, Post Paid,

will meet with prompt attention.

Wm. W. OSLIN,

Oak Bowery, Chambers County, July 2d, 1851.

Globe Hotel.

HENRY STIDMAN, *Aug. 19, 1851.—53. Advt.*

A LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Jacksonville, on the 15th instant.

Burley James McCleod Rev C N
Barker J S Motley Wm
Buck Wm R Miller Wm
Borden Joseph " Wm B
Boy Mrs Francis Monly Benj E
John Monk Rev Wm
Brooke Berryman " Miss Martha F
Broyles Benj Montgomery George
Cain Creek Church Norman A F
Session Patterson Wm A
Cair Samoil S Peag Wm or
Carpkold Jona Sarah Davis
Emory Thomas R Peater Mrs Jane
Gaines Henry Reynolds Mrs Barbara
Gallagher J U Robison Noel
Gay Thomas or Ruffin Mrs Jane E
Mediah Wright Spencer John
Goodman G Thompson Samuel
Hindman Wm Turner Alfred
Huntingworth Mrs Walker Mrs Martha
Rachael 2 Waite David C
Hughes D W Weaver Simon
Hunter John P Williams Lono
McLellan Eliza Wilson J U

The above Letters, if not previously called for will be sent to the Dead Letter Office on the 1st October next.

J. S. & S. BONES & CO.,

Direct Importers and Dealers in FOREIGN and DOMESTIC Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, &c., &c., No. 89 East Bay, Charleston, S. C., April 15, 1851.—1y

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

G. FARDO, PROPRIETOR.

April 15, 1851.—1y

W. E. JACKSON & CO.,

Direct Importers and Dealers in FOREIGN and Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, &c., &c., at Charleston prices, Call and examine. April 15, 1851.—1y

HENRY MISSROON,

Copper East Bay and Adger's South Wharves. May 1.

Cabin Passage,

\$25 Steerage. S

No Berth secured until paid for.

The great Mail Route from

Charleston, S. C.

LEAVING the Wharf at the foot of Laurens in daily, after the arrival of the Southern cars, via WILMINGTON and WILMINGTON, N. C., PETERSBURG, RICHMOND, PATTERSONBURG, to WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK.

The public is respectfully informed that the steamer of this line, are in first rate condition, and are navigated by well known and experienced commanders, and the Railroads are in fine order, the Wilmington and Weldon Road having been recently re-laid with heavy iron thereby securing both safety and despatch. A through ticket having already been in operation will be continued as a permanent arrangement from Charleston to New York. By this route travellers may reach New York on the third day during business hours. On or after the first day of July, baggage will be ticketed from the point of departure to Washington City, under the charge of a special Agent or Baggage Master. At Washington the same will be transferred to the care of similar agents, who will accompany it to New York, and the like arrangements will be pursued in returning South.

Through Tickets to New York can alone be had from E. WINSLOW, Agent of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, at the office of the Company, Post of Laurens, S. C., to whom please apply; and to Charleston, at the Office of the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, New York.

July 8, 1851.

PAVILION HOTEL,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

TIME importers has taken the above named Hotel, and will be happy to see you when you visit the City, promising you that there shall be nothing wanting on his part, to render your stay agreeable and pleasant when with him.

H. L. BUTTERFIELD,

Formerly of the Charleston Hotel.

Feb. 20

Shackelford & Greaser,

Factors & Commission Merchants,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

April 1, 1851.

BLACKSMITH'S BELLOWS,

ANVILS AND VICES, for sale by

JOHN & ABERNATHY.

FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE.

Dec. 24, 1851.

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ROME DIRECTORY.

Watch, Clock

JEWELRY STORE.

MR. T. S. WOOD, has just received a large assortment of Gold and Silver Watchs, of every grade, and price. Also, an extensive collection of CLOCKS, which will positively be sold at such prices as must induce persons to buy.

He can say that a better and more extensive assortment of JEWELRY, has never been exhibited in this city; and he feels that if it shall do well, he will make the inducements to purchase, will be still greater.

Repairing done promptly and neatly.

March 11, 1851. ly

J. E. OSGOOD, J. E. ALSO BROOK,

J. W. M. BERRIEN,

OSGOOD, ALSO BROOK & CO.,

No. 4, Choice House, Rome, Ga.

DEALERS IN Ready Made Clothing of all kinds—Boots and Shoes, and a general assortment for Ladies and gentleman Books, Stationery and Fancy Stationery—Music, PIANO FORTES &c. &c. All orders for Books promptly filled.

April 15, 1851. ly

NEW SPRING

CLOTHES.

The subscribers have just received a splendid Stock of New Style Spring Goods, which were bought low for cash, and will be sold for a small profit—our assortment of Spring dress Goods is large and well selected, and we think will please any who may favour us with call.

BURNS & MURRAY.

April 15, 1851. ly

BLACK & COBB,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods—Bo-

ts, Shoes, Hats, Sashes—Hardware

and Cutlery, Crockery, Stoves, and Glassware.

A large Stock of Groceries always on hand, at the lowest cash prices.

Store under the Hilburn House near the Depot, Rome, Ga.

April 15, 1851. ly

NEW STORE:

STEVENSON & DUNNAN,

HAVE located near the Rail Road Depot, in the new Brick Building, a few doors above Sloan & Hawkins, and are receiving a large

Stock of Staple & Fancy Goods.

Also, Groceries, Hardware, Saddlery, Hats, Shoes and Boots, Crockery, Drags, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuff, &c. We hope that our friends and the public generally will favour us with a call.

Rome, Ga. March 11, 1851. ly

BATTLE Y.

Orgeons and Apothecary, Rome, Ga.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large

Stock of Drugs, Medicines and chemi-

cals of WARRANTED PURITY.

Also, Paints, Oil and Dye Stuff, Sash

Glass, Physicians Shop Furniture, Surgi-

cal and Dental Instruments &c.

Garden Seed, Onion Sets, Northern Potatoes, Clover, Timothy, Blue Grass and Millet in their appropriate seasons.

Sand Plaster, Guano and ground Bones

Merchant's supplied on very liberal terms

April 15, 1851. ly

HILBURN HOUSE,

ROME, GA. GEORGIA.

This LARGE AND COMMONLY established is now completed. The rooms are spacious, the furniture and equipments are all new and of the best kind. The location of this House near the Rail Road and Steamboat Depots, gives it decided advantages. All baggage removed to and from the House, without trouble or charge to the owners.

The Stage Office,

Is kept at this House, and persons wishing to visit any portion of the surrounding country, can be supplied with private conveyance at all times. L. J. HILLURN. December 1, 1851. ly

Carriage Making Business.

THE undersigned is constantly engaged in the manufacture of CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, &c., and will also make or repair according to order, in the neatest and most durable manner all work in his line.

He keeps constantly employed a larger number of superior workmen than usual in the up country.

WILLIAM WIMPEE.

His shop is on the west side of Broad Street, Rome, Ga.

March 11, 1851. ly

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

J. G. MCKINNEY,

KEEPS constantly on hand a good

Stock of WATCHES AND JEW-

EPLY of the latest pattern, and finest

quality.

All kinds of repairing done to order

and goods and work wanted.

Dept. Square, East side of Broad St., Rome, Ga.

March 11, 1851. ly

John H. Roberts,

Dealer in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods

& Groceries.

KELPS constantly on hand, Carrigies

Buggies, Broughams, &c. &c. &c.

Well made of Broad Street, Rome, Ga.

March 11, 1851. ly

12,000 lbs. BAGGAGE for sale by

J. M. ALLEN.

George Bone,

KEEPS constantly on hand, Carrigies

Buggies, Broughams, &c. &c. &c.

Carefully selected with taste and judgment

and selling at the most reasonable prices.

East side of Broad St., near the Depot, Rome, Ga. March 11, 1851. ly

New Spring Goods.

HOKE & ABERNATHY, are now opening

an extensive assortment of accountable

Stand and Fancy Goods.

Carefully selected with taste and judgment

and selling at the most reasonable prices.

HOKE & ABERNATHY

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

July 22, 1851. ly

Sloans & Hawkins.

Dry Goods and Grocery Merchants.

TAKE pleasure in announcing to

their friends and the public generally,

that they may be found at their old Stand

(the second brick building) after crossing

the rivers, where they are now receiving

their Spring and Summer Goods compris-

ing a well selected Stock of Dry Goods,

Groceries and Hardware.

RECOLLECT the second Brick build

ing after crossing the Rivers.

Rome, Ga., April 15, 1851. ly

GRINSTEIN STORE.

JOHNSON, POPE & CO.,

BEING thankful for the liberal patron-

age that has heretofore been so gener-

ally extended them, would solicit a con-

tinue, and invite the attention of their

friends and the public generally, that they

are now receiving and opening a

Large and well selected Stock of Goods,

and would add that for beauty and taste,

their styles cannot be surpassed.

Their Stock consists of the latest style

ladies' dress Goods, viz.: Silks, Muslins,

Gingham, Boughes, Tissues, Crepe De

Parris, Brocade, Copings, Prints &c.,

with a well selected Stock of Caps, Collars,

Cuffs, Ladies' Sleeves &c. Their stock

of Gent' Dress Goods cannot fail to suit

buyers. Their assortment of Hardware

Cutlery, Saddles, Crockery, Stoves, and

Boots, Buggy and Carriage Trimmings,

cannot be equaled by any in Rome at this

time. They do not hang out their sign

and say that they are selling lower than

their neighbors, but only ask their friends

and the public gen rally, to be certain to

give them a fair before buying; and they

promise to give them satisfaction both in

price and quality.

They only add, you can all make money

by giving them a call before making your purchases.

April 15, 1851. ly

SULLIVAN, CABOT & CO.

Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, TABLES, SHOPS, SADDLERY,

COACHES, CARRIAGES, ETC. &c. &c.

Country Produce taken in exchange Old

Stock, West Hill, Broad Street, Rome, Ga.

April 15, 1851. ly

Cabinet Making.

Chapell R. Lester,

IS prepared to execute all

work in his line in the most du-

rable, neat, tasteful and fashion-

able style.

Considering himself permanently set

for life, he assures the public that his work

will not be surpassed in neatness of finish

and durability of material.

It will be understood by any other workman

to whom he may be compared, that he

has no equal in Rome.

He is a man of great skill and experience.

He is a man of great skill and experience.

He is a man of great skill and experience.

He is a man of great skill and experience.

He is a man of great skill and experience.

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He is a man of great skill and experience.

Jacksonville Daily

The Price of Liberty is Eternal Vigilance.

Vol. 15.—No. 32.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
J. F. GRANT,

AND
J. H. CALDWELL.

At \$2 in advance, or \$3 dollars at the end of the year. No subscription received less than one year, unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editors. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS of 12 lines or less \$1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines, counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

Irregular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

For announcing candidates \$3 in advance, or \$5 if payment be delayed till the election.

For inserting circulars, &c., of candidates, 50 cents per square.

LET POSTAGE MUST BE PAID ON ALL LETTERS ADDRESSED TO THE EDITORS ON BUSINESS.

LAW NOTICES.

Turnley & Davis,

Attorneys at Law,

AND

Solicitors in Chancery.

WILL attend, promptly to all business committed to their charge in the Counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph.

ADDRESS

M. J. TURNLEY, Cedar Bluff, Ala.

W. P. DAVIS, Jacksonville, Ala.

March, 5, 1851.

W. B. MARTIN,

DESIDES no political office. He intends devoting his entire time and energy to THE PRACTICE OF THE LAW, in the counties of St. Clair, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and Talladega—also in the Supreme Court of the State.

Office No. 8, Office Row.

May 6, 1851.

George E. Whatley,

Attorney at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. M.A.

Office, east room over Hudson's Store.

February 23, 1851.

W. H. FORNEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Office No. 4, on Office Row.

March 18, 1851.

G. C. Ellis,

Attorney at Law.

AND

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

TENDERS his services to the citizens of Benton, and surrounding counties.

Office Row—No. 5.

May 20, 1851.

William Asklen,

AND

William J. Haralson,

Have formed a partnership in the practice of the law.

THEY will promptly attend to all business confided to their care, in the several Courts of Law and Equity in the counties of Cherokee and De Kalb.

Office of Asklen, Huntsville, and of Haralson, Lebanon, De Kalb Co., Ala.

December, 31, 1850.

J. T. THOMASON, L. W. COPE,

THOMASON & COPE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

AND

Solicitors in Chancery.

ASHEVILLE, ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ALA.

WILL attend the Courts of St.

Clair, Jefferson, DeKalb, Mar-

shall, Cherokee and Benton.

April 15, 1851.

S. K. McSpadden,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery,

WILL practice in the several Courts of Cherokee, Benton, Talladega, DeKalb and Marshall counties, and will promptly attend to all claims entrusted to him for collection.

Office at Centre, Cherokee Co., Ala.

April 29, 1851.

Alexander & Trammell,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

AND

Home, Georgia.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1851.

From the Savannah Georgian.
"Revolution"—Its Inci-
dents.

"O, for a muse of fire, that would ascend
The brightest heaven of invention!

A kingdom for a stage, princes to act,
And monarchs to behold the swelling

scene!"

Dr. Fitch.

This gentleman's gratuitous Le-

ctures on the "Laws of Life" have awaked a great deal of inquiry and interest. We copy a passage or two from the report of one of the lectures, given in the Tribune:

"It is a striking fact in that country only four out of every one hundred individuals live to the age of sixty years. In England, how-

ever, seven out of every one hundred attain that age. In England the climate is warmer and more temperate, but it is moist and damp, and has all those conditions which contribute to produce an immense amount of consumption. The people are so confined and so closely crowded—millions live so poorly, and in such miserable habitations, that there is a far greater tendency to this waste of life than in our own country. Yet in America only

four, while in England seven out of every hundred reach the age of sixty years. The reason is to be found in the different education and habits of the people. There,

experience of the old is reverently regarded, and the experience of the old is taken as a guide. In this

country, their experience is but little regarded, and the young think they know so much more than their fathers, that they follow only the teachings of their own experience.

The result is, he often finds he has a fool for a teacher, and pronounces death for his pains."

"He dwelt with force upon the physical care of children—bathing and change of dress. He reprehended the custom of too frequently changing the dress of children.—

The electricity passing from the body, fills the clothes; every change makes a new draft upon the electric fluid. Hence, in children, who

so frequently change tends to exhaust the electricity, disease ensues, and the child dies. A gentle-

man, whose wife paid the greatest attention to their children, fre-

quently bathing them and chang-

ing their dress, lost four or five in succession. The last, a fine boy ap-

peared to be going the same way, when he spoke to his neighbor on the probable loss of his child.

He said he would insure its life if his wife would follow his directions.

On seeing the lady who had been

in the habit of bathing the child and

changing its dress very often, he

said to her: "Wash the child as often as you please, but change his dress only once a week!" The di-

rections were followed, and the child lived to be a strong and healthy man. One lady who had bathed her child and changed its dress twice every day, from a fond pride of her charge, lost it, when fifteen months old, from this very cause."

The Iron of Lake Superior.

The following extract from the Lake Superior Journal is interesting, as showing the vast extent of iron in the mountains of Lake Superior. The writer says:

The iron first showed itself, as we

approached, in loose boulders and

masses, scattered along the foot of

the ridge, which, contrary to my

expectations, was mostly covered

with heavy timber. We soon came

to one of the quarries, where a mi-

niner was at work throwing into

pieces the iron rocks. The soil and

tumbers are removed from the iron

for several hundred feet along the

ridge. This opening into the iron

is several hundred feet above the

summit of the ridge, and about one

hundred feet above the level

ground. It presents a wall of iron

broken and seamed very irreg-

ularly, the most regular fractures

being perpendicular. Out of the

side of this ledge, masses of every

Extracts from "A Column
of Fun."

BY S. S. S. O. R.

COURTSHIP AND MATRIMONY.—

Courtship is fun enough—I don't

got a word to say again courtin'!

It's about as good a way of killing

an evening as I know of.

Wash your face and put on a clean

wick and go and talk as sweet as

molasses candy; for an hour or two

to say nothing of a few kisses be-

hind the door, as your sweetheart

goes to the step with you.

The fact is, I've quite a genius for court-

ing. It's all sunshine and no

clouds.

When I was a single man, the

world wagged along well enough.

It was like an omnibus—I was a

passenger, paid my levy, and

hadn't nothing more to do with it

but to sit down and not care a button

for anything. Spose the omnibus

got upset, well I walks off and

leaves the man to pick up the pieces.

But then I must take a wife

and be hanged to me. It's all very

well for awhile; but afterwards, its

plague like owing for an upset on

my part.

What did I get by it? A jaw-

old woman, and three squalls.

Mighty different from courting,

that is. What's the fun of buying

things to eat and things to wear

for them, and wasting good speng-

money on such nonsense for other

people, and tellin' us for doing what

they like there is no such thing.

You can't clear out when people's

owin' you so much money—you

can't stay conveniently.

No, the nabbers must have you.

You can't go on spree, when you come

home misses kick up the devil's de-

light. You can't teach her better

manners—for Charlies are as thick

terior providing speedy channels of communication with the principal markets, the emulsion of population was arrested, a general spirit enterprise began to pervade all classes, and this noble State at once started forward upon a new and unexampled career of prosperity. Every pursuit has felt the invigorating influence, and all branches of manufacturing and mechanical industry flourished to a degree hitherto unknown among us. The revolution has followed the expenditure of four hundred millions of dollars, upon judiciously located railways, which are earning from eight to sixteen per cent. per annum profit to the stockholders upon their cost, while the taxable property of the State has increased in 1850 to upwards of \$335,000,000 being almost double the valuation before the commencement of her public improvements, and \$143,000,000 more than the taxable property of Alabama in 1849.

It was impossible that Georgia should reap this abundant harvest from her enterprise, without exciting the emulation of her sister States, and accordingly we find that, with the exception of the Gulf States, the entire South is benefiting by her experience, and where individual effort is found too feeble, the strong arm of State is readily put forth in aid of purposes so important to the common weal.

Such being the present position of railway enterprise in this country, it remains for us to inquire in what manner Alabama is to be affected by the improvements of her neighbors, and what will be their bearing upon her future prosperity.

Alabama contains an area, 50,000 square miles, or 32,500,000 acres, being equal in size to the State of New York and embracing an unusual proportion of fertile and excellent soil. Her population in 1820, the year of her admission into the Union, was only 128,000. After that period, however, the attractions of the new State induced a large immigration from the older States, and her most accessible lands were rapidly settled. From 1820 to 1830, the census returns show a positive increase of 181,000, or 142 per cent. in ten years.

From 1830 to 1840, the positive increase was 252,000, or about 91 per cent. for the decade.

The quantity of public lands entered by private occupants during ten years, from 1820 to 1830, was 1,544,000 acres, and from 1830 to 1840, was 7,048,500 acres.

As soon as that portion of the State most desirable, from its contiguity to the rivers, which furnished the only outlet to market, was fully occupied, the sales of public lands began to decline, and from the ten years from 1830 only 888,000 acres were passed into private hands and became subject to taxation. The same causes served to check the flow of population from abroad, and, by the census of 1850 it is found that the ratio of increase for the last ten years has fallen from 91 per cent. to about 30-1-2 per cent., the actual gain since 1840 being 185,500 souls, which is 101,500 less than for the previous decade, and 500 below the increase from 1820 to 1830.

Of 32,500,000 acres comprising the territories of Alabama, but 15,000,000 acres were in the possession of individual owners in 1850, the residue 17,500,000 acres—more than half the area of the State—being still in the hands of the General Government. The Comptroller's report for 1849 makes known the fact, that 12,600,000 acres only of the 15,000,000 acres of private lands are assessed for taxes, having an average value of \$3.98 per acre; thus showing that nearly two-thirds of the lands of the State fail to yield any revenue whatever to the Government.

The average quantity of public lands absorbed in Alabama, during the last five years, has been about 80,000 acres per annum, and this average is continually diminishing. Supposing, however, these lands should be taken up hereafter at the same rate, 220 years would expire before the federal title to the lands now remaining unsold would be finally extinguished. But as fifteen millions of acres of these lands have already been twenty years in market without finding purchasers, the prospect of their cultivation under present circumstances is exceedingly remote.

This, then, is the condition of Alabama in 1851. Reasoning from the statistics here presented, there is good cause to apprehend that our State has reached, if she has not yet passed, her culminating point. The South Atlantic States, which have hitherto greatly contributed to swell the population and wealth of Alabama by emigration, are not only retaining their people at home, by the superior facilities of intercommunication which they have provided, but are themselves, in turn, becoming recipients of the emigration from less favored districts.

There are two things which can never be successfully counterfeited—modesty and common sense.

Right of Secession.

In a letter addressed to the Hon. Daniel Webster, July 20, 1851, the question is asked—"Do you believe that a State has a right to secede from the Union?" In reply he writes the following letter:

August 1, 1851.

Dear Sir: I have received your letter of the 20th July.

The Constitution of the United States recognizes no right of secession, as existing in the people of any one State, or any number of States. It is not a limited Confederation, but a Government, and it proceeds upon the idea that it is to be perpetual, like other forms of government, subject only to be dissolved by revolution.

I confess I can form no idea of secession, but as the result of a revolutionary movement. How is it possible, for instance, that South Carolina should secede and establish a government foreign to that of the United States, thus dividing the entire Union into more or fewer parts?

What I said at Capon Springs was an argument addressed to the North, and intended to convince the North that if, by its superiority of numbers, it should defeat the operation of a plain, undoubted, and undeniable injunction of the Constitution, intended for the special protection of the South, such a proceeding must necessarily end in the breaking up of the Government—that is to say, a revolution.

I am, dear sir, with respect, your obedient servant,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

Formation of Dew.

The air contains at all times more or less of moisture, though in a state so rarefied as to be imperceptible. To prove this it is only necessary in a summer's day to fill a glass with cold water, when, dry as the atmosphere may seem, its moisture will be condensed, and made visible, in the form of small pell-mell drops upon the outside of the glass below that of the surrounding atmosphere. On this principle distillation is conducted; and in the same manner dew is formed.

No sooner does the sun sink towards the horizon than the blades of grass which clothe the earth's surface give birth to the heat they have been receiving during the day, and consequently they become so much colder than the atmosphere that they condense in the form of dew part of the rarefied moisture immediately surrounding them. Dew, being thus formed, is of course, more abundant before and after rains, when the atmosphere is moist. Calm and clear nights are essential also for the copious deposition of dew, for the glassy blades emit their heat freely, and it is dispersed through the atmosphere without any equivalent return. On the contrary, however, if the night be cloudy, then the clouds by abstracting the heat from the atmosphere, contribute in some degree, to keep its temperature on a level with that of the glassy blades, and thus so nearly equalize the two that but very little dew is deposited. If, in addition to clouds, a high wind is blowing, no dew will be formed; for then the temperature of the grass is prevented from sinking by the agitation of the air continually bringing a warmer current to succeed the colder current by which it is surrounded; or it may be that the night winds, being generally cool, so rapidly reduce the air's temperature as to bring it below that of the grass.

As substances differ in their power of losing their heat, so do they differ in their attraction for dew. On grass, sward, down, and other filamentous substances, which readily part with their heat, dew copiously condenses. The mechanical condition of objects likewise affects the formation of dew, as shavings attract it more than wood. Dew is more plentifully deposited on meadow grounds than on ploughed lands; and cultivated soils—charity that waiteth not at its door to give welcome to the passer by, but goeth out *feeling* for him who needs a brother's hand. As gentle showers distil sweetness from the blooming plants; and are grateful, giving new life and vigor to vegetation withered; so will such noble benefactions smooth the rugged path of way-worn travellers, and enliven the hearts of worthy distressed brothers.

Masonic Charity.

It is cheering to the heart of every Mason to meet with such happy exemplifications of that charity so forcibly taught by the precepts of a time honored institution, as the following, which we find in the *Charleston Mercury*. An English Mason, who conceals his name, has remitted to the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina, a check for two hundred dollars, to be added to the charity fund of the order. Other Grand Lodges have received similar donations from the same source. This is Masonry—true, substantial, tangible Masonic Charity—a charity that giveth, not receiveth all things—a charity, not confined by geographical limits, but unbounded—universal—charity that waiteth not at its door to give welcome to the passer by, but goeth out *feeling* for him who needs a brother's hand. As gentle showers distil sweetness from the blooming plants; and are grateful, giving new life and vigor to vegetation withered; so will such noble benefactions smooth the rugged path of way-worn travellers, and enliven the hearts of worthy distressed brothers.

Mississippi.

The prospect for a brilliant triumph of the Democratic State Rights party in Mississippi is indeed cheering. All the accounts, which reach us, of the contest going on there declare the great Union-Footes majority of 20,000 to be "diminishing by degrees and growing beautifully less" every day. Propositions are made by the friends of "Old Chepultepe" to bet any amount upon his election.

The ablest men in the State are

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1851.

Read the editorial comments of the *Advertiser & Gazette*, accompanying the late "Cuban news."

Credit should have been given the Southern Press for the article which appeared in our last upon Northern Agriculture.

We intended this week to give a complete list of the Representatives throughout the State; but, as yet, we have been unable to classify them, and will therefore defer the list 'till we can show, at least, the probable position of each.

THOMAS F. MARSHALL, once a great Apostle of Temperance, who, in 1844, denounced Mr. Clay, and renounced the Whig party, and who has just been elected to the Kentucky Legislature, announces that "henceforth he is a Whig forever,"—drunk again!

North Carolina.

The Congressional returns in this State show that Clingman, Caldwell, Dockery, Morehead, Venable, Daniel, Ashe and Outlaw are elected—five Whigs and four Democrats. Clingman is a South-Rights Whig, but classed with the Democrats.

GODEY'S LADY'S Book for September has been received, containing its usual variety of embellishments, and interesting original articles. This number, which is the first of the Fall season, contains six full page Engravings—a fine Plate, by one of the best Engravers of Philadelphia, and Mezzotint by the best New York Engravers—besides every variety of illustration, suitable for the fair sex. Godey has our thanks for his continued and unequalled promptitude in forwarding his valuable Magazine.

Railroad Address.

It will be remembered by our readers that the friends of all the Railroad projects in the State assembled in Mobile on the 29th of May last. At that meeting, a committee was appointed to prepare an address to the people at large upon the subject of Railroads—to give statistical information upon a subject which is about to be one of much moment in our State, and concerning which so little is generally known. This task has been ably performed by the Committee, and we furnish our readers this week with a portion of said address, to be found on first page—concluded next week) and commend its perusal to all, especially to those among us who think their property will not be enhanced, nor they benefited in any way by their proximity to the line of the Railroad.

Masonic Charity.

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REAL AND IDEAL.—Dow, Jr., in one of his discourses, in which he describes the contrast between semblance and reality, hits off a telling effect.

"A woman," says he, "may not be an angel, though she glides through the mazes of the world like a spirit clothed with a rainbow, and studded with stars. The young man may behold his admired object on the morrow, in the true light of reality, emptying a wash-tub in the gutter, with frock pinned up behind—her cheeks pale for want of paint—her hair mussed, and mossy, except what lies in the bream; and her whole contour wearing the appearance of an angel dimmed through a brush fence in a world of wretchedness and woe."

The ablest men in the State are

batting nobly for the rights of their insulted State.

Wherever fair and candid discussion is had, submission begins the way, and the cause of truth, right, and justice moves onward right onward!

Jeff. Davis is engaged in the *mele*, heart and hand; and, as usual, is bearing himself gallantly.—His exception, wherever he goes, is distinguished and magnificent.

Well may Mississippi be proud of such a son—well may she honor him.

His strong arm has been a terror to his Country's foes upon the battle field.—In the council chamber of the nation he has proven himself a Southern tower of strength;

and, now, at home, he is dealing

blows to that craven, unconditional submission to insult and

wrong, that would reduce his own

profound Mississippi to further degradation, and the entire South to a state of mere dependency.

We look for Mississippi to do her duty and rout the Subs, horse,

Foot and dragoons.

Tennessee.

We have received complete returns of the election in this State. Once more Tennessee has changed her political complexion. Governor Trousdale, the brave old soldier and able Statesman, has been defeated, and Tennessee will not only have to "endure" the wrongs and robberies perpetrated by the last Congress, but, also, the "aid and comfort" given the abolitionist by this triumph of the Clay Compromise measures within her borders. Campbell's majority is 1,539.

We are glad to find however, that our democratic contemporaries in Tennessee mourn not as those without hope.—With them "the battle has just begun."—Truth and justice will ultimately prevail over the false and deceptive issues which have been thrust into the last canvass—a spirit of manly resistance will, sooner or later, seize upon her people—turn the finger of scorn upon her craven hearted, time-serving demagogues—put submission to wrong to the blush, and then will Tennessee be one more redeemed!

We give our readers a synopsis of the vote.

Campbell, 62,310

Trousdale, 60,751

In the Senate the representation stands

Whig, 17

Dem., 8

In the lower House the whigs have 39—the Democrats 30. Clear Whig gain of 7 in the Legislature.

The Congressional returns show

a Whig gain (Cullom, Davidson

District, recently represented by Ewing)—The representation now

stands Democrats, Johnson, Jones,

Harris, Stanton, Polk and Savage

(6)—Whigs Gentry, Walker, Anderson, Cullom and Williams (5).

In our issue before the last

speaking of the Representatives

of Tuscaloosa County, we said:

If the Monitor speaks truly, all

these men are submissionists!

Upon reading this, our Indepen-

dent contemporary grows profoundly ignorant of what is meant by the term "submissionists"—hear him:

We have never been able to un-

derstand exactly what our fire-eat-

ers mean by such an evasive reply

to questions so frankly, kindly and

sincerely propounded by those who

had been his associates in arms in

the South—and I have not, while in

Montgomery used stronger lan-

guage than you have heard me use

again and again, from the stump!

other than that nothing must they be!

They will not live degraded."

We might add another piece of

information for the Monitor,—a

"dirt-eater" can never be a "Sal-

amander."

The Clemens Correspondence.

We clip the following correspon-

dence from the Jackson County

Democrat. It is evident that there

is something "rotten in Denmark"

or Senator Clemens would never

have given such an evasive reply

to questions so frankly, kindly and

sincerely propounded by those who

had been his associates in arms in

the South—and I have not, while in

Montgomery used stronger lan-

guage than you have heard me use

again and again, from the stump!

You have heard me repeatedly

declare, that old party animosities

ought to be laid aside until this

great question is settled

ROME DIRECTORY.

Watches, Clocks

JEWELRY, SUNDRIES.
MR. T. S. WOOD has just received a fine assortment of Gold and Silver Watches of every grade and price. Also, an assortment of CLOCKS, which will positively be sold at such prices as must induce persons to buy them.

He can show a larger and more extensive assortment of JEWELRY, his never been exhibited in this city; and he feels that if it shall be examined and priced, the indications to purchase, will be irresistible.

Repairs done promptly and neatly.

March 11, 1851.—1y

J. E. OSGOOD, J. E. ALSOOROOK,

J. W. M. BERNEN.

OSGOOD, ALSOOROOK & Co., No. 4, Choice House, Rome, Ga.

DEALERS' IN Ready Made Clothing of all kinds—Boots and Shoes, and a general assortment for Ladies and gentlemen—Books, Stationery, and Fancy Stationery—Music, PIANO, FORTES, &c. &c. All orders for Books promptly filled.

April 15, 1851. 1y

NEW SPRING

G O O D S.
THE subscribers have just received a splendid Stock of New Style Spring Goods, which were bought low for cash, and will be sold for a small profit—our assortment of Spring dress Goods is large and well selected, and we think will please any who may favour us with call.

BURNS & MURRAY.

April 15, 1851. 1y

BLACK & COBB,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in FANCY and Staple Dry Goods—Boots, Shoes, Hats, Saddles—Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware.

A large Stock of Groceries always on hand, at the lowest cash prices.

Store under the Hilburn House near the Depot, Rome, Ga.

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Rome, Ga. March 11, 1851. 1y

B A T T E Y,

Druggist and Apothecary, Rome, Ga.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large Stock of Drugs, Medicines and chemicals.

ALSO, Paints Oil and Dye Stuffs—Sach Glass, Physicians Shop Furniture, Surgical and Dental Instruments &c.

Gard'n Seed, Onion Sets, Northern Potatoes, Clover, Timothy, Blue Grass and Millet in their appropriate seasons.

Sand Plaster, Guano and ground Bones, Merchants supplied on very liberal terms.

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HILBURN HOUSE,

ROME, GEORGIA.

THIS LARGE AND COMMODIOUS establishment is now completed. The rooms are spacious, the furniture and equipments are all new and of the best kind. The location of this House near the Rail Road and Steamboat Docks, gives it decided advantages. All baggage removed to and from the Hotel, without trouble or charge to the owners.

The Stage Office, is kept at this House, and persons wishing to visit any portion of the surrounding country, can be supplied with private conveyance at all times. L. J. HILBURN.

December 1, 1851. 1y

Carriage Making Business.

THE undersigned is constantly engaged in the manufacture of Carriages, Rococoas, Buggies, &c., and will make or repair, according to order, in the neatest and most durable manner all work in his line.

He keeps constantly employed a larger number of superior workmen than usual in the up country.

WILLIAM WIMPEE.

His shop is on the west side of Broad Street, Rome, Ga.

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Rome, Ga. March 11, 1851. 1y

Sloans & Hawkins.

Dry Goods and Grocery Merchants. TAKE pleasure in announcing to their friends and the public generally, that they may be found at their old Stand (the second brick building) after crossing the river, where they are now receiving their Spring and Summer Goods comprising a well selected Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware.

RECOLLECT the second Brick building after crossing the River.

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